

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4476.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

IN connexion with the transfer of the Department of Prints and Drawings to the New Wing, now approaching completion, the EXHIBITION GALLERY of the DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED after SATURDAY, August 16. The STUDENT ROOM of the DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED subsequently at a date to be announced. F. G. KENYON, Director.
British Museum, August, 1913.

Exhibitions.

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SUMMER EXHIBITION.
The Exhibition will remain open until SATURDAY, August 16.
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During the last week—from MONDAY, August 11, to SATURDAY, August 16—the Exhibition will also be open in the Evening from 7.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. Admission 6d. Catalogue 6d.

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UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

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Principal—W. H. HADOW, M.A. D.Mus.

SESSION OF 1913-14.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,
SEPTEMBER 23-27.

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, 1913-14.

The WINTER SESSION COMMENCES on THURSDAY, October 9, 1913. The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 12.

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are:—Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). They are conferred only after Examination, and only on Students of the University. A Diploma in Public Health is conferred after examination on Graduates in Medicine of any University in the United Kingdom. The total cost for the whole Curriculum, including Hospital Fees and Fees for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., is usually about 100l. Bursaries, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Prizes, to the number of fifty, and of the aggregate annual value of 1,150l., are open to competition in this Faculty.

A Prospectus of the Classes, Fees, &c., may be had on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

The University also grants the following Degrees:—In Arts: Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts. In Science: Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Pure Science and Agriculture. In Divinity: Doctor of Divinity (Honorary) and Bachelor of Divinity. In Law: Doctor of Laws (Honorary), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and Bachelor of Law (B.L.).

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SESSION 1913-14.

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Qualifications in Mathematics and Engineering Subjects desirable.

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Salary 180l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l. per annum.

Application should be made on a form to be obtained, together

with further particulars, from the undersigned, and to be returned

by AUGUST 30 with copies of not more than three recent

testimonials.

GRAHAM BALFOUR, Director of Education.

County Education Offices, Stafford, July 29, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS.

The Council invite applications for the above post, vacated on the appointment of Mr. S. B. McLaren as Professor of Mathematics in University College, Reading. Stipend 175l. per annum.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, not later than MONDAY, September 8, 1913.

The Candidate elected will be required to enter upon his duties on OCTOBER 4, 1913.

Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

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INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND.

INSPECTORSHIPS.

The Intermediate Education Board for Ireland are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of TWO INSPECTORS OF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS. Applications, which should be made on the official form, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Assistant Commissioners, and should state age (which must not exceed 45 years), University distinctions, and special qualifications, and should reach the office not later than AUGUST 31.

For one Inspectorship special stress will be laid on qualifications in Mathematics, and for the other on qualifications in Literary subjects. Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant Commissioners.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be regarded as a disqualification.

By Order.

W. F. BUTLER, Assistant

W. A. HOUSTON, Commissioners.

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ISLE OF ELY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WISBECH.
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Salary 200l. per annum, with partially furnished rooms, but subject to a deduction of 50l. per annum for board.

Candidates must be under 40 years of age and unmarried, and should hold an Honours Degree or equivalent qualification and have had experience of organization in a large Secondary School.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom all applications must be received on or before MONDAY, September 15.

J. H. DENNIS, Hon. Sec.

Post Office Lane, Wisbech.

RHONDDA EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WANTED, to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 2, a SCIENCE MASTER (Physics) for the PENTRE HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. Graduate. Experience will be given to a candidate who has had experience in a recognized Secondary School.

Salary 120l., rising by annual increments of 5l. to 140l., then by 10l. to 170l. per annum. Previous experience of a like nature will be taken into account in assessing the initial salary.

Applications must be made on the official form of the Council, which may be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent so as to reach me not later than SATURDAY, August 16 next.

T. W. BERRY, Director of Education.

Council Offices, Pentre, Rhondda, July 29, 1913.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WANTED, next Term (SEPTEMBER 16), an ASSISTANT MASTER

(Graduate) for Middle Forms. Must be able to teach English and Mathematics. Salary 120l., rising by yearly increments of 7l. 10s. to 160l.

Forms of application, which must be returned not later than AUGUST 15, can be obtained from THE SECRETARY FOR

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T. THORP, Secretary.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ART MISTRESS.

The Education Committee require the services of an ART MISTRESS to give instructions in the COUNTY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS, and also, if required, at the Evening Classes in the Administrative Area. The candidate appointed must reside where directed, and devote her whole time to the service of the Committee.

Inclusive salary 120l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 150l. per annum, together with travelling expenses according to scale.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

Applications, made on forms which may be obtained on receipt of

a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, must reach THE CHIEF

EDUCATION OFFICIAL, County Hall, Cardiff, not later than

AUGUST 16, 1913.

July 30, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

Rector—

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ROSEBURY and MIDLOTHIAN,
K.G. K.T. P.C. LL.D., &c.

Principal—

Sir JAMES DONALDSON, M.A. LL.D. D.D.

OPENING OF SESSION 1913-1914.

UNITED COLLEGE.

(ARTS, SCIENCE, AND MEDICINE.)

This College will be formally opened on Monday, October 13, and the Martinmas Term will begin on October 7 for Students of Medicine, and on October 14 for Students of Arts and Science.

The Preliminary Examinations, with which the Competitions for Entrance Bursaries are combined, will commence on September 12. Schedules of application for admission will be supplied by the SECRETARY up to August 30.

The Subjects of Examination are: English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Dynamics. Candidates may enter for five of these in the Bursary Competitions.

For Entrant Students there are twenty-nine Bursaries open to Competition. Eighteen are tenable by men only (including the following: Tenable for Four Years, One of 50*l.*, One of 10*l.*, Three of 10*l.*; tenable for Three Years, One of 50*l.*, Two of 40*l.*, One of 30*l.*, Seven of 20*l.*; tenable for One Year, One of 10*l.*). Ten are open to women only: they are tenable for Three Years, and include Four of 25*l.*, One of 20*l.*, and Five of 15*l.*, and to nine of these students who intend to enter the medical profession have a preference. There is One Bursary of 25*l.* open to women students of any Faculty. One Malcolm Bursary of 25*l.* for Five Years, restricted to Medical Students, is tenable by men or women. In addition to open bursaries there are eight presentation and preference bursaries vacant.

For students of the second year there are vacant: Two Spence Bursaries of 30*l.* each for the First Year and 40*l.* for the second year of tenure, for which women are eligible as well as men; and a Bursary of 30*l.* for Three Years, another of about 23*l.* for Three Years, and another of 21*l.* for Two Years, tenable only by men.

Two Bursaries, One of 46*l.* and One of 20*l.*, each tenable for One Year, will be awarded to Fourth-Year Honours Students. Grants, not exceeding 20*l.* each, may be assigned to Honours Students (men or women) during their fourth or fifth year, and six grants of 20*l.* each (attached to different departments of study) may also be assigned to students who, after completing a Degree curriculum, wish to train for Secondary School Teacherships.

In the course of the Session Nine Scholarships for advanced study will be competed for, five of which are open to women students as well as to men. They include One of 80*l.* for Four Years, Two of 50*l.* for Two Years, and Six of 80*l.* for One Year.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.
(DIVINITY.)

This College will be opened on TUESDAY, October 14. The Examination for Bursaries will begin on FRIDAY, October 17. Intimation of candidature is not necessary. There are five competitive Bursaries vacant (including One of 40*l.*, One of 25*l.*, One of 24*l.*, and One of 20*l.*, tenable for Three Years; and One of 15*l.*, tenable for Four Years). At the close of the Session One Scholarship of 80*l.*, One of 21*l.*, and One of 14*l.*, will be open to competition.

The Classes in the Colleges are open to Men and Women Students alike, and include Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Syriac, Assyrian, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Modern History, Ancient History, Economic History, Archaeology, Sociology, Anthropology, Physiology, Anatomy; Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Church History.

Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the Courses of Instruction, Fees, Examinations for Degrees, &c., will be found in the CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, published by Messrs. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, 45, George Street, Edinburgh.

Specimen Examination Papers for the Preliminary and Bursary Competition Examinations are published in separate booklets, and may be had from the SECRETARY, or from Messrs. HENDERSON, Booksellers, St. Andrews.

A general prospectus, as well as detailed information for the coming academical year regarding any department of the University, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ANDREW BENNETT.

Secretary and Registrar.

The University, St. Andrews,
August, 1913.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 9) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Stephen Duck, Thresher, Poet, Parson—St. Mary's, Amersham, Inscriptions—De Quincey and York Street, Covent Garden—Oldham Election, 1832, and John Bright—Dragonby, New Place—Name—"Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum"—Southey's Quarter-Boys—"Super-substantial"—Caffres and Caffraria—Teething—Empress as a Surname.

QUERIES:—Anne, Countess of Dorset and Pembroke—Linsey-Woolsey—Rectors of Mary Tavy, Devon—"Eowestre": "Yousters"—Author of Quotation Wanted—"The Five Wounds"—Henry de Grey of Thurrock—Words and Tunes Wanted—Arthur Onslow: Seymour—Fonts: Wargrave-on-Thames—Lasis or Filet-Work—Ballad of "Boldhang'em"—Water-Colour by J. J. Jenkins—Ruxton—"The Marleypins," Shoreham—"Our National Statues": "The Saturday Magazine"—Warwickshire Queries—Clouet.

REPLIES:—Panthera—The Marquessate of Lincolnshire—Danvers Family—"Dubbing": "Iling"—Wreck of the Jane, Duchess of Gordon—Oak Trees in a Gale—Humbug—"He" in Game of "Touch"—Ellia Walker—Hebrew or Arabic Proverb—The Miller of Huntingdon—Author of Quotation Wanted—Sand-Pictures—Scott: Stanhope—Siege of Acre—"The Crooked Billet"—"Scolopendra cetacea"—Spencer's Patent Clip—Reference and Quotation Wanted—Peter Pett—Fane: Vane: Vaughan—"The Eight and Fortie Men"—Downderry—Private Schools—"All Sir Garnet"—"The Reader" and Dr. Johnson's Dictionary—Rughecombe Castle.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Calendar of the Patent Rolls, 1367-70"—"British Borough Charters"—"The Nineteenth Century."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (August 2) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Forged 'Speeches and Prayers' of the Regicides—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—"Anaphylaxis"—Ghost at Stoke Dry—Extracting Snakes from Holes—Old London Fish Shops—The College School, Gloucester—Isaac D'Israeli—"Unconscious humour"—Shakespeare Allusions—"The Silver Domino"—A Shovel called a Becket.

QUERIES:—Johnson Bibliography—Mrs. Hemans and "the distinguished linguist"—James Hamilton, Traveller—Customal—Admission Registers of Schools—Source of Quotation Wanted—Wooden Nutcrackers—Solicitors' Roll—Officers in Uniform—"The Fruitless Precaution"—Konkani MS.—Hamilton—Street-Names—Biographical Information Wanted—The Old English Bow—Durham, 1469—Famous Cornish Regiment of 1643—Sicilian Heraldry—Constitutional History—Old House in Bristol.

REPLIES:—An Ambiguous Possessive Case—"The Ambulator"—St. Paul at Virgil's Tomb—Attainment Royal Blood—Dickens: St. George's Gallery—Ann Pollard—Black Hole of Calcutta—"Hollo!"—Clasped Hands on Jewish Tombstones—Catholic Emancipation and the Stake—Button-Makers—Illegitimacy in the Middle Ages—Theatre lit by Gas—Thatch Fires—Izaak Walton and Tomb-Scratching—Jane Cromwell—"Our incomparable Liturgy"—"The Mask"—Queries from Green's "Short History"—"Sarcistectis"—"Monte Cristo."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Covent Garden"—Reviews and Magazines.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

THE NUMBER FOR JULY 26 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Duke's Place, Aldgate—Webster's 'Appius and Virginia'—Hugh Peters—Note-Taking—Tarred Roads—John Adams's Epitaph—Riot at Covent Garden—Sir John Moore's Brother—Bishop Hooper's Portrait.

QUERIES:—Emeline de Reddesford—"Tradesman"—Morris—Pawlett: Smith—Finger Board—Eighteenth-Century Anonymous Works—"Old Mother Damnable"—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Barnard Family—Sand-Pictures—"All Sir Garnet"—Wares of Warwick and Stafford—Sir C. Saxton—London to Budapest—Thomas Greene.

REPLIES:—Nathaniel Eaton—Johnson Bibliography—Myless, Essex—Ralph Wallis—Sanctity of Royalty—C. Dillon—Guido delle Colonne in England—First Duke of Northumberland—Verses on Surnames—Richard Parkes Bonington—Ely Chapel—Bruce of Airth—Gilbert Fleming—Andrew Melly—Gundrada de Warene—"The Reader" and Dr. Johnson's Dictionary—"Offrs."—Thatch Fires—St. John of Bletsoe—"Jem the Penman"—"Oxendoles"—Food Offering to the Dead—"Raising Feast"—Chanteys—"Nut"—Canadian Pacific Railway.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"New English Dictionary"—"Edinburgh Review."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

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by CHARLOTTE, LADY BLENNER-
HASSETT, translated by EDITH GULCHER.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LAKELAND (Motor Ways in Lakeland; Odd Corners in English Lakeland)	125
STUDIES FROM AN EASTERN HOME	126
ANCIENT GREECE	127
MAETERLINCK'S WRITINGS	127
THE CHURCH AND THE LABOR CONFLICT	128
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1801-1913.	129
THE EYRE OF KENT	130
FICTION (The Pot of Basil; The Woman Thou Gavest Me)	130
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS (Theology—Law—Poetry, 131; Bibliography—History and Biography, 132; Geography and Travel—Sports and Pastimes—Sociology—School-Books—Philology—Education, 133; Fiction—Juvenile—General, 134)	131-134
THE AUTHOR AND THE MOVING PICTURE; AFRICAN DUTCH; 'THE HONOUR OF THE CLINTONS'; AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS; BOOK SALE	135-137
LITERARY GOSSIP	137
SCIENCE—NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS	138
FINE ARTS—INSCRIPTIONS FROM SWISS CHALET; SCYTHIANS AND GREEKS; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; REPTONIANA; GOSSIP; ENGRAVINGS	138-141
MUSIC—NEW MUSIC; GOSSIP	141-142

LITERATURE

LAKELAND.

"SINK! If mar cousin Deavilboger seed sic a fire i' his kitchen, ar wonder what he 'd say." So James Pigg delivered himself on a famous occasion, and we, remembering the indignation roused in Ruskin's breast by the introduction of steamboats on Coniston Water, may well wonder what that old man eloquent would have said had he lived to see his beloved Lancashire fells the sport of motor-cars. We say "sport" and "fells" advisedly, for not only the Kirkstone and Honister, but even the Wrynose and Hard Knott passes have recently been surmounted by motors, and, as if to prove that this is no traveller's tale, Mr. Abraham, whose 'Motor Ways in Lakeland' is illustrated by some beautiful photographs, gives a wonderful snapshot of his car on its way up the last-named. He is an advocate for making this road and the road over the Sty Head fit for motor traffic, a project that has been recently much discussed. It would be a curious instance of time's revenges if, as the result of modern scientific development, the old mule-pack road and Roman route from Ambleside to Ravenglass were to become the high road once again between the mountains and the sea. Terrible as

Motor Ways in Lakeland. By George D. Abraham. (Methuen & Co.)

Odd Corners in English Lakeland: Rambles, Scrambles, Climbs, and Sport. By William T. Palmer. (Skeffington & Son.)

the surface now is, Mr. Abraham remarks that the damage done to his tyres on this adventurous crossing was not appreciable. The present reviewer has motored over nearly every yard of the roads described in this luminous and comprehensive volume, and his experience has always been similar. Probably this is due to the fact that, where the surface of the roads is bad on the fells, the loose stones are rounded and weather-worn, and not sharp like split flints or broken granite.

The appearance of Mr. Abraham's book reminds us that people have quickly "cooled their raging notions" since the recent days when serious attempts were made to debar the motorist from the Lake District altogether. As Mr. Abraham observes, the popular misconception of the motorist is dying out, but it is not dead. Only the other day a farmer blocked the reviewer's way and refused to let him pass for half a mile or so, saying that he did not hold with "they stinking things." It was only when he was successfully reminded that his own cart was laden with rotting manure that his sense of humour prevailed. The most inveterate Ruskinian may solace himself with the reflection that the service of motor-buses has saved Dunmail Raise from a railway, and that the "Yellow Peril" has banished a horror which might have surpassed the record of Fiesole. Greybeard pedestrians, who had grown accustomed to the reek and clatter and dust of continual coaches and char-à-bancs toiling alongside them, still grow livid with rage when a car sweeps past them, leaving a momentary legacy of a new smell and ancient dust; but the saner and more practical enthusiasts of the road turn their attention to tarmac and danger-signs, and, whilst not denying that the car has destroyed some of the amenities of the road, recognize also that it has provided the judicious user of it with an enormously increased area of delight. Hawes Water, for instance, sequestered by the bulky mass of High Street on the one side and the fifteen miles of carriage road from Penrith on the other, is almost out of reach for the average pedestrian, but this, one of the most exquisite gems of Lakeland, is now almost as handy for the motorist as it was for the Romans.

A motor is an even better beast to take for a walk than a bicycle ever was. It is one of the great virtues of Mr. Abraham's book that, being written by one who has explored the fells and crags afoot, it instructs the alien motorist not only how to go, but also where to stop. The writer leaves the road, too, to describe "bits" of historic interest, or natural wonder, or legendary marvel, or picturesque charm, which lie just off it. Thus in dealing with the grand new road on the west side of Thirlmere, which has added many magnificent views to the heritage of the tourist, he calls attention to the flora and waterfalls of Lauchy Ghyll. Though so near the road, this Ghyll is little known. In Switzerland or the Isle of Man it would

long ago have been popularized at sixpence a head, *quod Di avertant!* The tourist will miss less in future if he has read Mr. Abraham's well-written book. Thousands already share his zest, and will agree with him, the better they know this district and others, that with its colour-effects and apparent grandeur and its striking variety, the Lake Country mountain-land is the most wonderful in the world. The apparent grandeur of the mountains is in direct contradiction to their comparative lowness, and is due, we suppose, to the extraordinary perfection of proportion in the composition of every scene. Mr. Abraham praises the afforestation of Thirlmere, but it is worth while to draw attention to the fact that the growth of the larches will soon block the view of the lake from the old road on the eastern side. It is not quite accurate to say that the yews of Yewdale are "only memories of the past," and in any case we greatly doubt whether they gave their names to that lovely valley. More probably it was some Scandinavian hero whose name has been obscured by popular etymologists. In mentioning Dictis Field Mr. Abraham might have referred to the recent purchase for the nation of the Roman Camp, and to his list of golf-courses might have added that above Ambleside. For though those hilly holes on Loughrigg will not suit the golfer who is short of wind, they can challenge the claim of the links of Keswick or Windermere to the title of the "most beautiful golf-course in Britain." The very dangerous corner in the narrow street of Ings, mentioned on p. 40, is now well on the way to be abolished by a new road.

Mr. Abraham does well to recommend the lakeside road on the Lancashire shore of Windermere, between Wray and the Ferry, but we hardly think that motorists will thank him for tempting them on the way he pursues from the Ferry to Newby Bridge. We should always recommend the road by Ees Bridge, the Devil's Gallop, and Field Head, though that too can boast some pitches which are "terrible brant." It is not marked upon Mr. Abraham's map. On this round the author might have mentioned that the continuation of the road past High Wray towards Colthouse provides the finest of all the views of Ambleside and the surrounding panorama of mountains, but we have no desire to tempt more cars than already use it down this narrow and lovely lane.

We make these few suggestions because Mr. Abraham invites topographical corrections, and not in the least to suggest that he is otherwise than trustworthy. Indeed, we can imagine no better guide or one more fully equipped by experience and the artist's eye. So keen is his vision that he is one of those who maintain that, in some of the more boisterous gaps of the fells, the wind blows with such force that it can be seen. We know the illusion of its vibrations too, but fancy we see the "wind in t' crack" through tears in our eyes. Mr.

Abraham may like to learn of a variant of the Cumbrian proverb he quotes (p. 141), "Good stuff laps up in laal bundles." It is "Guid gear in sma' bulk," and hails from across the Border, whence came those raiders whose feats and fights still haunt the memories of the dwellers in Troutbeck and Patterdale.

Mr. Abraham has done all his touring in a small car of only 10 h.p., and there is no doubt that a light car with a small wheel-base and very good brakes is the best suited for exploring Lakeland. Much, too, will depend upon the driver's knowledge both of cars and the district. Perhaps Mr. Abraham is too optimistic in his estimate of road-surfaces and hill-climbs. For instance, in recommending the route between the Duddon Bridge and Coniston he does not mention what the reviewer has found the worst "laal click" in that district, worse even than the notorious Woodside Brow, namely, Grizebeck Hill. However, the motorist who is accustomed to judge the hill-climbing capacities of his car by the gradients indicated in the 'Contour Book,' which remains, on the whole, the most useful vade-mecum for touring in England, but is of little use in Lakeland, will be sufficiently forewarned by the frequent mention of ascents of 1 in 3, 1 in 4, or 1 in 5 in Mr. Abraham's pages; for the practice of indicating only the average gradient in a milelong hill is very misleading. It is no good to a motorist to be told that the average gradient is 1 in 8, for instance, if he is not warned that there is a hairpin bend and twenty yards of 1 in 3 at the steepest part, which will prevent him from mastering it.

Mr. Palmer's book 'Odd Corners in English Lakeland,' like Mr. Abraham's, comes pat to the tourist season. But whilst Mr. Abraham is concerned with the experiences and possibilities of motoring among the fells, Mr. Palmer has been tracking out some little-known walks which, with the aid of train, or steamer, or omnibus, can be compassed by the less active, who still wish to gain glimpses of the lakes and mountains afoot, with a limit of ten miles a day. His volume is mainly of a practical nature, and is written in an undistinguished manner. It should, however, serve as an excellent guide for those for whom it is intended, and help them to fulfil their desire to explore the network of footpaths that connect the high roads and the lakes. Some chapters on rock-climbing, native sports, and angling cater not unpleasingly for other tastes, though here there is little that is new. The statement that trout fishing begins on April 1st on Windermere is misleading. The best day-trout-fishing is in March. When we read that an old angler used to affirm that he had caught "a gay, nice fish in Red Tarn," we fancy that "a gey fine fish" was his real phrase.

Studies from an Eastern Home. By the Sister Nivedita. With a Prefatory Memoir by S. R. Ratcliffe. (Longmans & Co.)

THE present writer some years ago made fugitive acquaintance with an Indian then holding an important educational post in his own country, and still remembers an opinion he expressed:—

"If England [he said] would know what are the possibilities of gratitude and loyalty in the peoples of India, let her send out to us—for our aid in education—a band of fifty able men and women, capable of leading, who would frankly identify themselves with us—whose aim should be, not successful administration for the glory of England, far less any advantage for themselves, but simply the understanding of India and the supplying of her needs."

The attempt, if seriously made, would seem to involve the surrender of our European manners, system of life, and current ideals, and the adoption of those of some one of the Indian peoples; and for success in the undertaking more is needed than goodwill, a tolerable intelligence, and some readiness to sacrifice oneself. Here and there, more or less completely, the thing has been achieved, as, for example, by Jacob of Jacobabad; the one notable instance of it by a woman is that of the transformation of Margaret Noble into Sister Nivedita (the Dedicated).

An Irishwoman by birth, brought up in the North of England, trained as a teacher in London, and for three or four years engaged in independent educational work at Wimbledon, she was from the first apt to become the central figure in any group to which she belonged. In the memoir prefixed to this work we are promised a collection of her letters and other memorials, which will doubtless set forth better than descriptions or even her books can do the exact points at which Western civilization and Western religious thought failed to satisfy her ardent spirit, and the exact inward needs which were met by the teachings of the Swami Vivekananda. These led her to a conviction of "the entire sufficiency of any single creed or conception to lead the soul to God as its true goal"; and thence—so potent was the sway of her "Master"—to the adoption of Hindu symbolism for her interpretation of the world, and of Hindu forms of worship for the expression of her personal religious life. She became a member of Vivekananda's Order of Ramakrishna.

Adhesion to an alien faith—especially where it involves some additional emphasis upon the Many over against the One, and some elaborate practice of unaccustomed ritual—runs unavoidable risk of pedantry. It cannot be said that Sister Nivedita entirely escaped this; there is, indeed, some little evidence of it in the book before us. All the more interesting becomes the question how a woman at once so fiery and so wise, so free from triviality and so sincere, came, one may almost say arbitrarily, thus to embrace a strange rule rather than revive, by means

of her newly given insight, the faith in which she had been brought up, and to which she had once been devoutly attached. These 'Studies' answer the question only in part, yet significantly. They deal largely with customs and beliefs which—even from the religious point of view—we now contemplate gladly and with respect, but which not very long ago were branded as "superstition." About superstition Sister Nivedita has a suggestive sentence: "For that [she says] which in one man's eyes is superstition, another may know to be but an added firmness of sensation." "Firmness" is evidently a somewhat awkward endeavour to convey the idea of a combination of definiteness and persistence in sensation, which exacts from the inner being a response, an intensity of realization never evoked by sensations which are vague and fleeting. Of such "firmness" the Oriental is in general more capable than the Occidental; it is part of the interior wealth of detachment and meditation, and makes possible for him those subordinate acts of worship which are readily called idolatrous. Sister Nivedita, as every page of this volume bears witness, shared this gift in a high degree, and it is clear that the frequent opportunities for exercising it afforded by the purified Hinduism which she practised were a deep satisfaction to her. Prof. Geddes says of her:—

"Of our many memory portraits, none comes back more vividly than of her in autumn twilight, now crooning, now chanting, the Hymn to Agni over the glowing, dying embers of a garden-fire."

The Indian scenes which form the subject of these sketches are depicted with a steadfastness of visualization even more conspicuous than their literary skill. Thus one could not find any particular sentence to quote from the description of the Kashmiri weavers, weaving their wonderful shawls to a pattern chanted from notation, but the scene stays in the memory. Another vivid picture is 'Janmastami: the Day of the Great Birth,' the midnight commemoration of the birth of Krishna; or, again, 'The Saraswati Puja,' the domestic festival of the Divine Wisdom to whom men pray, "O Thou without Whom the Creator Himself abideth not, abide with us." Among the best of the papers concerned with customs, and with the fortunes of the people, are that on 'The Hindu Widow and the Zenana,' that on 'The Plague,' and the description—omitting all reference to her own work—of 'The Land of the Water-Ways,' where she travelled to make inquiries and render aid during famine, and contracted the malarial fever which hastened her end. The love for the common people which made her name in India what it is, and her life so singular an inspiration to those who watched it, comes out most vividly in her account of their proud and gentle patience when stricken with misfortune and disease. The two studies directly concerned with Indian beliefs about disease—'The Indian Ash' and 'The Dread Seven'—illustrate both the

tenderness of that maternal sympathy which Mr. Rabindranath Tagore chiefly praises in her, and her intellectual interest in and knowledge of popular tradition.

She died, it may be recalled, in the autumn of 1911, having not quite completed her forty-fourth year, worn out by two severe illnesses brought on by her exertions in the service of India. We are glad to learn that besides her letters there are still four books of hers to be given to the world, dealing most of them, to judge from their titles, with her severer studies in Indian things. But none is likely to render better service than these 'Studies from an Eastern Home' in revealing to the average English reader some part of the spiritual charm and power of India.

Ancient Greece. By H. B. Cotterill.
(Harrap & Co.)

OF books on Greece there seems no end. The less people favour the honest study of the language and its noble literature, the more they seem anxious to salve their consciences by studying translations and photographs and popular books about this wonderful people. There is therefore an increasing demand for these makeshifts, and however we may be unwilling to acknowledge their permanent value, they differ widely one from the other; for to write a popular book covering a large area is no small task, and requires a mature and widely read scholar. This condition, not often fulfilled, is manifest in every page of the book before us. Mr. Cotterill does his work with a keen love of his subject, and much insight. What gives, perhaps, an additional charm to it is that he does not write as a professor or curator, or other high official, but as a *dilettante*, such as we are proud to have in England as the peculiar product of the country. Mr. Cotterill's wide experience enables him to quote parallels to the costumes of Xerxes' army from the wilds of Equatorial Africa; he seems as much at home in Parmenides as in pottery, and covers the whole field of Greek culture in a way that few official scholars now living could attempt.

His literary judgments seem to us just as sound, though we do not agree with them all, *e.g.*, his estimate of Bacchylides. The interview between Heracles and Meleager in this poet's dithyrambs is, to our thinking, as true poetry as anything in Pindar, and vastly more pathetic; but then it is simple and easy to translate, and hence naturally underrated by professional Pindarists. But on Herodotus and Thucydides, for example, the author's views are sound and convincing. He fully appreciates their great points, and their few weaknesses also. He is quite alive to the comparative value of the subjects chosen by each, as well as the effect produced by literary excellence in

exaggerating the importance of a petty period. He is equally good on the merits and contrasts of Æschylus and Sophocles, though strangely blind to the greatness of Euripides, whose gallery of heroines is not even discussed by him. His pages on this great poet might almost have been written by A. W. Schlegel, whom he doubtless studied in his youth.

But this is not the only symptom that the complexion of his scholarship is somewhat old-fashioned. He frankly expresses the belief that one great poet wrote both 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey'; and he adheres to the old date of Gyges the Lydian (716 B.C.) without regard to Gelzer's researches, which have brought it down more than a generation. We cannot complain that he still hesitates about the date of Pheidon (748 or 660 B.C.), though we think Lehmann-Haupt has made it pretty plain that the earlier century is the more probable. If it is Pheidon who unified Argolis by destroying the other fortified cities (Mycenæ, Tiryns, &c.), and played, in fact, the part of Theseus in his own realm, then the absence of any historical (as compared with prehistoric) remains in these ruined fortresses corroborates this view of an early Pheidon.

When discussing Ilium and the Homeric wars Mr. Cotterill loses by not having before him Mr. Leaf's illuminating book on Troy—the most valuable contribution on these questions we have seen for the last generation. He thinks that the Dorians, having first conquered the Western and Southern Peloponnese, eventually extended their conquests to Argolis. This is against both legend and internal probability. The eldest son of Heracles, Temenus, was the lord of Argos, and the fort on the seashore from which he invaded it was known in history. It is far more likely that the Dorians, even though originally mountaineers, turned sea-rovers, as did the Turks in the Middle Ages, than that they all crossed at Naupactus and went through the Alps of Arcadia to the south and east.

A book so full of information on so many different problems, and requiring not only long study, but also co-ordination of studies, is bound to contain isolated statements with which some critic will not agree. We mention some of these, not by way of complaint, but by way of suggestion for a second edition. The writer tells us that the Hittites were a Semite race, writing a "syllabic hieroglyphic script," which has been partly deciphered. Every part of this statement is more than doubtful. But he takes care to avoid the usual blunder that the language of the Ægean races was one or even uniform, though he advances the astounding conjecture that the language of Goliath of Gath may have been the same as Etruscan and Pelasgian. He is, however, fully alive to the large remnants of pre-Hellenic languages in the place- and river-names throughout Greece. It is much to be desired that Celtic scholars would take this to heart when they come to explain Scottish, Welsh, or Irish place-names.

On the topography of Athens our author hesitates between the new wine and the old bottles. He knows that the Enneakrounos has been found, and the pipes leading to it, but thinks it possible that these pipes may have been supplied by the fountain now called Kallirhoe, which is on a lower level. The pipes, of course, come from the higher course of the Ilissus. He repeats the exploded idea that the Theatre of Dionysus held 30,000 spectators. It could not hold 15,000. He still believes in the massacre of 1,000 Mytilenean "ringleaders" (out of a total of 5,000), whereas the reading 30 is now generally accepted. He believes also that Pericles in his famous oration spoke of the Athenians as cultivating beauty with economy, an astonishing statement, as we have previously pointed out, in face of the Parthenon and Propylæa.

Here and there we find a slip, such as the statement that Herodotus places the date of the Italian Cumæ in prehistoric days (it was done by Ephorus), or that Thucydides comments on the poor appearance of the ruins of Mycenæ (he speaks of the apparent insignificance of Sparta). A scholar with a library ought to know that Grote brought out his immortal history in 12 vols., not in 10, and that the original form is the more dignified and readable for any lover of good books.

The formula that the author cannot discuss fully some special problem and must pass on is repeated too often, and the frequent "or perhaps," when he offers two inconsistent solutions for an obscure problem, makes him appear more vacillating than he really proves to be. In a brief and popular book such hesitations are not to be commended. To be effective it should be dogmatic. It is our respect for the author that has led us into these details, for they would not be worth noting in any book which did not possess general excellence.

Life and Writings of Maurice Maeterlinck.
By Jethro Bithell. "Great Writers."
(Walter Scott Publishing Co.)

THIS "running account of Maeterlinck's works," as the writer points out, is nowhere very strong in biographical detail. Yet an apology was hardly necessary. M. Maeterlinck, we learn, "smokes denicotinised tobacco," has the good luck to live in beautiful houses, is something like a robust peasant to look at, and is married to a charming wife. These facts it is pleasant to know, but were such details a hundred times multiplied we should be no nearer to the essential Maeterlinck. Belgium nowhere keeps more distinctively abreast of many modern movements than by her gift to Europe of a writer whose utterance is beyond calculation abstract and impersonal. For Maeterlinck reaches his highest when he lives outside himself, and, since he so often shares this loftiness of outlook with the elect, it is the part of such a book as

this to determine how far these heights are his true abiding place.

It is a gradual and, we think, a complete progression which Prof. Jethro Bithell reveals. He has gone to many sources for information, and even for criticism. Light is thus thrown on the rise of appreciation, as well as formative influences. These things are very important in Maeterlinck's case. He is near enough to be one of ourselves, and there is hardly a page in all his writing which does not touch some problem which many to-day are anxious to solve.

Let it be confessed at once that we do not get solution. But we do get illumination, and that illumination has been, unquestionably, widespread. A world which but a little while ago looked askance at symbolism is now astonished at its own receptivity, and deeply interested in various aspects of mysticism. A world which too often blocks out light and air from its own clumsily arranged dwellings is throwing open the windows of the soul. Perhaps the word "problem" sounds rather harsh when poetry is the theme. Maeterlinck, however, is not a writer whose meaning or whose message hangs on the shade of sense given to a word. A poet, as Prof. Bithell rightly assumes, must be dealt with from the poetic standpoint. Problems do not now concern minutiae; they are vast and disquieting and universal. They involve all life. To wrestle with them is to confront extremes in opposition. Consider, therefore, the subject of death, always an obsession with Maeterlinck. Observe the course of his thought, and see how it has advanced. "Death is not so much a catastrophe as a mystery." But, more persistently, "Death is the standard of life." So we pass through 'Les Fleurs', 'L'Intruse', 'La Mort de Tintagiles'; through mystical scenes of vital drama, most sombre, most terrifying; through 'La Vie des Abeilles,' that "powerful epic of brain force," till we reach the philosophy of happiness, best seen, perhaps, in an easily accessible play like 'L'Oiseau Bleu.' Then we abandon the measure of Schopenhauer, "qui arrive jusqu'à vous consoler de la mort." Happiness is what man was made for. Not death, but life, is now to be the standard: a conclusion which Maeterlinck shares with Verhaeren. We shall soon be set free from "the desolate and stagnant waters, on whose banks the same suffering personages for ever come and sit"; we shall reach the wider country of 'La Sagesse et la Destinée.'

This is the point at which a writer must more or less be labelled. Prof. Bithell labels Maeterlinck as a "futurist." We will not quarrel with the title, though it can hardly have a permanent meaning. In the same way, by a method of reasoning not lightly to be withstood, the teaching of Maeterlinck is here practically identified with the doctrine of the "superman," but this leaves a certain gap. If we insist on strength, we may almost leave out

beauty. But beauty alone is eternal—the truth, the reality behind appearances, which suffuses the poet's dream, which acts and reacts like the "sense sublime" of Wordsworth:—

A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things.

This is the beauty which pervades all realms and cannot be thwarted, which is developed freshly by Maeterlinck, through the startling truth that the soul is utterly unconscious of the sins of the body, passing through pitch undefiled. That is the argument of 'La Morale Mystique'; it is the drift of 'Sœur Béatrice' and of 'Monna Vanna'; and it crops up again in various forms throughout the plays.

Thus, then, the circle goes. It is a movement of bound and rebound. Grief is but a form of action, therefore of joy; only death is a contradiction, but there is no death; the more we abandon the past, the more we must live by it. "Religion is dead in our day," says Maeterlinck, as he throws aside the old religious influences. Yet he is for ever drawing on legendary, sanctified sources, and this is in the fitness of things, for these unquestionably make for beauty. A reaction has already set in. Maeterlinck, as every one knows, is definitely ranged against Christianity, but Prof. Bithell suggests a possible reconciliation. If that came about, the broken circle would be complete again. The truth is that there never was a real breach.

Meanwhile, it is important to notice what is happening. Any one might fancy we were speaking simply of a visionary. No, we are dealing with a writer who has studied his own time, and has lived at the heart of its unrest. Indeed, it is this very unrest that he illumines. To quote the author:—

"The life of to-day, especially in cities, with its whipped hurry, its dust and noises, is too complex to be lived with the nerves of a Victorian. But the human organism is capable of infinite assimilation; and the period we live in is busy creating a new type of man."

Maeterlinck is a transitional influence, then! The plea is interesting, and it is soundly supported by wisely chosen readings from the gospel of beauty. Maeterlinck, it should be remembered, has never been unfriendly to those ideals which have set hearts aflame and inspiration alight before now in our midst. Even if our interpreter is right in saying that he prefers to stand aside from the actual fray, and is, indeed, "too persuasive to persuade," still, the end is not yet. The highest persuasion of the great artist works by spreading the light; and such is the essence of Maeterlinck's mission, expounded with real insight in this little book.

The Church and the Labor Conflict. By Parley Paul Womer. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

THIS is an attempt to sum up—particularly as regards America—what position the Church does and should hold as to labour, and especially as to the unrest among the toilers of the present day. On one point at least we are entirely in agreement with the author. The duty of the Church is spiritual, and not material. In other words, its concern is the right moulding of thought rather than the determination of technical details. If the Church would but realize that this—the crux of the question—is its particular domain, it would supply less justification for those who cavil at ministers talking politics from the pulpit. Right thinking should be the preliminary to right doing. Coercion with regard to the latter is merely a resort to expediency, and leaves the fundamental to follow where it should lead.

Mr. Womer, unfortunately, early in his work gives us good cause to doubt the strength of his vision. After printing the text of a recent declaration with reference to labour that was made at Philadelphia by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, he adds:—

"This statement of the Federal Council now stands and will doubtless long continue to stand as the most comprehensive expression of sympathy for the struggling wage-earners that has ever emanated from the Church."

Even if the declaration represented the highest collective thought at the time it was delivered (which we hopefully doubt), we are certainly unprepared to accept as satisfactory the stationary attitude foreshadowed.

The author is also rather prone to adopt the attitude of an apologist on behalf of the Church. Any apologist to-day is largely futile. Where actions are in accord with ideals—which are in advance of the age—material failure is to be expected. From this point of view we could even wish that the failure of the Church had been more pronounced. We are surprised to find in such a book that greater reward is demanded for brainwork than for the exercise of muscle, on the score of justice. For ourselves, we have always based the right to a higher material reward for the former on the need of the better environment necessary in most cases to carry out efficiently the work required. For the manual labourer bodily nourishment, relatively cheap, is the first essential; for the brain-worker a larger measure of freedom from the hurly-burly of life, relatively expensive. That the one activity at present for the most part excludes the other is to our mind an evil which we hope to see mitigated.

If we close our notice with another instance in which we are not in accord with the author, it is not because we wish to deter any from reading a book we consider most useful as a general

summing-up of the position under discussion. We look for further work from him of a more searching character, and think he might reconsider this sentence:—

"The New Testament came in a time that is much younger than ours. Many of the complex social problems that now vex the world were not then foreseen, and hence the modern man often looks up from his Bible to find himself confronted by questions concerning which it is silent."

If this means that there are problems to-day to which no words of Christ's give a definite answer, it is only, in the reviewer's opinion, because our understanding is at fault. To take a single instance in which truer appreciation has revealed His wonderful foresight: some Socialists still pride themselves on originating the morality of the maxim "To each according to his need," forgetting the parable of the payment of the labourers.

The Ottoman Empire, 1801-1913. By William Miller. "Cambridge Historical Series." (Cambridge University Press.)

To write a history of the Ottoman Empire, leaving out the Turks, would be, indeed, a triumph of Phil-Hellenism. Mr. Miller has not quite done this, but he views the Moslems from a haughty distance as interlopers and the common enemy, while following the path to independence of Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania; recounting the vicissitudes of Montenegro, and tracing the course of politics in the Ægean Islands—the Hellenic kingdom, its development and aspirations, being his main theme. It is not that he has any conscious animus against the Turks. On p. 20 we read:—

"It has been justly said that the Turkish government has shown itself far more tolerant of religious opinions than many so-called Christian nations. The welcome extended by Turkey in the fifteenth century to the Spanish, and in the nineteenth to the Russian Jews, contrasts most favourably with the Jewish persecutions in Catholic Spain and Orthodox Russia. Such was the hatred which one sect of Christians felt for another, that the Bogomiles of Bosnia preferred to be conquered by the Sultan rather than converted by the Pope, and the Orthodox Greeks chose to be the subject of infidel Turks rather than of Catholic Venetians.... But with all his tolerance for freedom of thought, the Mussulman regarded the Christians as an inferior caste. The *râyahs* had to put up with a hundred slights, and were made to feel that they were outside the pale of the dominant religion. They were liable to all sorts of aggravating rules, which regulated the colour of their clothes, the style of their houses, and the professions which they might enter. Their women were exposed to the *droit de seigneur* at the pleasure of the young bloods of Islam"

—a statement which is absolutely just referring to a century ago, though it has been seldom made by partisans of Ottoman Christians, who are accustomed to claim, as did a recent writer in *The Nineteenth Century*, that from the Turkish conquest till the year 1800 those Christians underwent "continuous" and

"grinding persecution for their faith." Again (p. 151), the author writes:—

"The evils of the Ottoman Empire have rarely proceeded from lack of good laws, but from the want of their application"

—another just remark, although it calls for comment. The reason which made proper application of the laws so difficult was the growth of an unbridled despotism, leading to Turkish degeneration in a thousand ways, and the consequent abolition or corruption of the local checks upon administration provided by the law of Islam. To restore these checks and the old liberties which they secured was the avowed object of "Midhat's constitution," at which Mr. Miller seems inclined to scoff, and many Moslem theologians have viewed the growth of despotism as detrimental to religion. To say therefore, as does Mr. Miller in one place, that "the Mussulman religion was the natural ally of the conservative party in the capital," is as loose a statement as to say that Christianity is now the servant of finance. When reviewing the Greek War of Independence, the author does not hide the fact that the atrocities were not on one side only:—

"The popular song which declared that 'not a Turk should remain in the Morea' was translated into action by the massacre of thousands of Mussulmans throughout the peninsula."

But the Muslims do not come into the foreground of his plan, nor is he troubled with perception of their point of view. When enumerating the different races laying claim to Macedonia before the war, he overlooks them with the calm of high diplomacy. The title he has chosen for his work may thus be questioned. Except for two excursions to the Lebanon, and a mention of Armenian massacres, his concern is solely with the Greek and Balkan Christians. Yet as the Ottoman Empire is the only tie uniting the said Christians historically and politically, the title after all has a certain fitness.

With the limitation we have pointed out, the work is valuable, the author's industry deserving of high praise. It assembles in a single volume facts and dates till now dispersed. The accounts given of the Greek and Servian struggles towards independence are both full and interesting; the Roumanian and the Montenegrin chapters adequate; but the Bulgarian appears a thought perfunctory. The author has devoted too much space proportionally to the British occupation of the Ionian Islands, but the digression has at least the merit of original research. The ambitions of the Egyptian Mehemet Ali, in relation to the state of Christians in the Turkish Empire, are described, with the various intrigues and incidents which caused the Crimean War. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe gets less than justice, as it seems to us, while Omar Pasha's strategy is never mentioned, though it was that, even more than the gallantry of "young British officers," which drove the Russians out of European Turkey; and Mehemet

Ali, Pasha of Egypt, was never a "tobacco-nist," as here and elsewhere stated. As a youth he acted as kavass or guard to a tobacco merchant of importance, an employment to this day accounted honourable among Albanians of good family.

It is curious to have recalled to mind "the Drama of Oropés," which disturbed all England in the year 1870, when

"a party consisting of Lord and Lady Muncester, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and their child, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Herbert, secretary of the British, and Count de Boyl, secretary of the Italian legation, with an Italian servant and a Greek courier,"

were captured by brigands on their return from the field of Marathon, and as a result of blunders of the Greek authorities four were murdered by their captors—curious, too, to read that in 1830 the Sultan tempted the Prince-Bishop of Montenegro "to recognize him as his suzerain by the offer of the city of Scutari, a frontage on the Adriatic, and a part of the Herzegovina for himself and his heirs." The statement that the religious opinions of the Druzes "were flexible, but inclined on the whole towards a form of Mohammedanism," is incorrect. The Druzes had and have a fixed religion of their own. The Lebanon affair of 1860 was not a massacre in the same sense with that of Damascus in the same year; but began as war, in which the Maronites were the aggressors. Fuad Pasha's and Lord Dufferin's championship of the Druzes at the time was called for by the extravagance of Maronite and French demands, involving their practical extermination. Fuad Pasha, as the finest type of Turkish official, is deserving of the same praise which Mr. Miller rightly gives to Hajji Mustafa and Midhat Pashas. In regard to the last-named, the phrase "died in exile" is a little euphemistic. He was strangled, and his head sent to the Sultan in a box labelled "Objet d'art. Précieux."

While we acquit Mr. Miller of all conscious bias, we detect in his concluding chapters a certain conventionality, an inclination to accept the current view unquestioned:—

"The Bulgarian atrocities aroused the indignation of the whole Christian world. To the correspondent of *The Daily News* belongs the credit of having first disclosed the infamies of Batak.... Gladstone left his theological studies.... to write on the 'Bulgarian Horrors.' The great Liberal statesman.... Even the Conservative Foreign Secretary...."

Instead of calm discussion or investigation of the subject, Mr. Miller repeats the popular, received half-truth. There is another side to the Bulgarian horrors as recorded in official documents. Sir H. Elliot wrote on July 25th, 1876:—

"I have reason to believe that the credulity of the Correspondent of *The Daily News*.... has been imposed upon by two Bulgarian relatives of one of the presumed ringleaders of the revolt";

and there is ample evidence that the revolutionaries, here as elsewhere, perpetrated ghastly crimes on purpose to provoke reprisals which should anger Europe.

Indeed, the whole question of massacres is not as simple as it seems at first. To treat it altogether fairly special study of a very difficult nature would be necessary, also an objective view of Christendom that few care to take. The Turcophil alone is haunted, it would seem, by thoughts of "Asia looking on" at an unedifying scramble.

Mr. Miller's scepticism where Young Turkey is concerned is in strong contrast to his faith in Christian "movements." He writes of Nâzim Pasha "murdered" in the January revolution, though we do not generally apply that word to killing unpremeditated in hot blood. It seems a pity that Mr. Miller should have thought it necessary to bring his history up to date, introducing matter of a topical and controversial nature. Otherwise, as we have said, the work is excellent.

His concluding sentence,

"It will be a happy day for the Near East when the maxim of a Balkan statesman is realized, 'the Balkan peninsula for the Balkan peoples,'"

seems over-sanguine at the present moment. The book is furnished with a Bibliography, an Index, and good maps.

Year-Books of Edward II. Vol. VIII.—*The Eyre of Kent 6 and 7 Edward II., A.D. 1313-1314.* Vol. III. Edited for the Selden Society by William Craddock Bolland. (Quaritch.)

MR. BOLLAND is to be congratulated on the conclusion of this monumental edition of the Eyre of Kent, one of the largest and most interesting records of judicial proceedings on Eyre that early English law-books contain. He is also to be congratulated on the steady development of his power to deal adequately with the difficulties of his subject which he has shown throughout the three volumes. This volume is the first of which he is sole editor, but the results show that he has eminently justified the confidence which the Selden Society had in his zeal and knowledge. It may be noted in particular that, as he has warned to his work, he has shown greater breadth of treatment, and an increasing capacity of avoiding error. If in his Introduction he is for the most part content to follow his cases one by one in somewhat pedestrian fashion, he has appended some useful and instructive observations; for instance, his remarks on the salaries of justices and clerks, and of the arrears into which they fell, and his reasons why the fourteenth century thought a rabbit was worth twice as much money as an article of food as a hare. We wish that sometimes he had been a little more rigid in working out his transcript on strict lines, but students can correct for themselves his few little lapses from uniformity. On p. 53 Mr. Bolland suggests that Bishop Burnell, who died in 1292, was Chancellor in 1294-5. The curious thing about the entry on which Mr. Bolland is commenting is that the reporter should have spoken of the Chancellor of 1294-5 as "the bishop," for the then Chancellor, John Lang-

ton, did not become a bishop until ten years later. We imagine that it was so usual for the Chancellor to be a bishop that he was assumed to be one, even in the period of fifteen years under Edward I. when there was a succession of non-episcopal Chancellors. 'On p. 57, again, it is not the reporter but his editor who is in error in reading a word of his text as "Dyuelm" and translating it as "Durham." It is surely written on the roll as "Dyuelin," and this or "Diuelin" is the ordinary mediaeval form for "Dublin," as the sense of the passage requires. But little slips like this are rare, and the edition as a whole is sound and good.

FICTION.

The Pot of Basil. By Bernard Capes. (Constable & Co.)

POPULAR or cheap history has nothing to say of Isabelle Louise Antoinette, daughter of Philip, Duke of Parma, though she was the first consort of the Emperor Joseph II., for she died before either of his parents, and failed, like his second wife, to provide a successor to his throne. It appears, despite the Emperor's attachment for her, that her marriage, which occurred in 1760, was entirely one of convenience, and that she had already given her love to another.

Mr. Capes has found in her sad and ineffectual life the inspiration for one of his best stories. From the moment when the heir to an empire espies Isabelle wading for a lily to the night when she fulfils her murdered lover's prophecy of their reunion, the reader is under the romantic spell of a sagacious critic of life. Her story, as Mr. Capes tells it, illustrates the folly of wooing by proxy. Joseph's proxy is a compound of troubadour and soldier; Wagner might have made another Tristan of him. Honour in the troubadour comes second to love, and love is so strong that it survives assassination, and is mysteriously obeyed by some sweet-basil nourished by his blood.

Isabelle is as piteous a heroine as is to be found in the sensuous verse of Keats; her moments of ecstasy and happy animation are not, however, forgotten, and she lives. Her shrewish *gouvernante* and treacherous *camériste* are also well-drawn characters.

An admirable unusualness or novelty marks some of the scenes and incidents. A perfumer's gardens and the mechanism of his craft yield some very interesting matter, touched by weirdness; and the scene in which an assassin terrorizes his mistress into being his accomplice is horribly convincing, despite its freakishness. The humour of an age when the launching of a new warship was not more important than the adjustment of a royal wig flashes rarely, but brightly, across the book. If it had been longer, we should have looked for more of irony than we find in it; for the marriage which gives Mr. Capes's reader funereal sensations was celebrated by contemporary poets in Latin, German, and French.

The Woman Thou Gavest Me: being the Story of Mary O'Neill. By Hall Caine. (Heinemann.)

"HALL CAINE is almost wholly emotional and dynamic. His chief spur is a fiery impulse to a moral warning." This criticism by David Christie Murray, penned years ago, seems to us a fair comment on the qualities which give Mr. Caine's novels a popular appeal but reduce their claims as works of art. Prophets—the word includes moral teachers pregnant with warning as well as diviners of the future—are apt, in their discourses, to lack two senses which play an important part in modern life: a rational relationship of conduct to character, and a sense of humour. These "defects of their qualities" are a serious handicap, especially in the realm of fiction, and they are painfully obvious in 'The Woman Thou Gavest Me.' To persuade the wide world (Mr. Caine has an extraordinary circulation) of the unloveliness of vice and the beauty of virtue is one of the highest of tasks; but nowadays is it necessary in order to accomplish it to descend to crude melodrama, and if so, has our boasted civilization, with its new and innumerable opportunities for education, culture, and enlightenment, made much advance?

This story of a girl, her womanhood and death, is cast in autobiographical form. So many phases of modern life are subjected to criticism that it is difficult to know what end the author most desired to achieve. To our mind the most trenchant case is made out against the indissolubility of marriage as laid down by Roman Catholicism. Unfortunately, from the point of general utility, the harm resulting is traceable more to failings particularly individualistic than to evils inherent in the system of the Church. This line of criticism is equally valid in the case of the father's Philistinism and the mother's utter subjection to the will of her husband, and in a lesser degree applies to the other characters who fill the stage.

What, in fact, we feel throughout the whole five hundred odd pages is that Mr. Hall Caine wants to convince us of evil inherent in systems, but that we are constantly convicting his exponents of weaknesses which make them far from representative. On the behaviour of such invertebrate characters as are here presented nothing can be based. Nor are the characters interesting in themselves. Can we, for instance, believe in the moral prowess of a hero who, the night before he starts on a voyage to the Arctic, hazards bringing into the world offspring without a name or provision for existence? An author who tries to invoke sympathy for a man guilty of such callous irresponsibility is hardly the man we should choose to supply the populace with moral values.

The issue of hundreds of thousands of copies in a number of different languages can only command our admiration when viewed as a triumph of commercial organization.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Williams (Rev. E. J. Watson), THE AGE FOR CONFIRMATION, 1/ net. Century Press

Disappointment will be the lot of those who expect to get absolutely hard-and-fast rules laid down herein with regard to the age for confirmation. The author seeks to establish the Church's teaching in the case of normal children of Church parents, but recognizes so great a diversity in character and temperament as to leave a heavy responsibility to be borne by parents themselves. This is as it should be. Unfortunately, clearness of expression is sometimes sacrificed to an apparent straining after brevity. On p. 51 it is stated that "at confirmation the candidate is required to renew solemn vows." What is no doubt meant is that the child is required to affirm for himself or herself the promises formerly made on his or her behalf by godparents. The long paragraph two pages further on is unintelligible, probably from the same cause, and we hope we may explain similarly the sentence worded as follows: "Dare we say that this is not so, even though this is a quotation from a Roman Catholic Bishop?"

Law.

Lien (Arnold Johnson), PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," 3/

New York, Columbia University; London, P. S. King

For all practical purposes this may be described as a study of Supreme Court decisions, and these largely consist of interpretations of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Several of the most important privileges and immunities—for example, the rights of religious liberty—fall under the varying jurisdictions of the different States.

Moore (Blaine Free), THE SUPREME COURT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," 4/

New York, Columbia University; London, P. S. King

The author shows how an awakening consciousness of America's social, economic, and political defects, and a growing belief that these can be lessened by increased governmental action, have led to various measures of reform on the part of the legislative and administrative branches. The fact remains, he says, that the courts, in some instances, have checked these legislative and administrative activities through their power to declare statutes and ordinances unconstitutional, and hence null and void. This action has caused widespread comment, and the author in studying this question was struck by the fact that no systematic attempt had been made to ascertain what as a whole the judiciary has accomplished by its power to declare statutes unconstitutional. The present volume is intended to supply that omission.

Rubinstein (J. S.), THE LAND TRANSFER "SCANDAL": the Interests of the Public v. the Tyranny of Officialdom, Third Edition, 2/6 Sweet & Maxwell

The present edition of a paper read at the Law Society's meeting in September, 1911, has been published mainly owing to the fact that the County Councils throughout the

kingdom (with the exception of the London County Council) have declined to adopt the system of compulsory registration of title. The author, in a Preface to this edition, gives a brief summary of what has happened since his paper was read in 1911.

Poetry.

American Poems (1625-1892), selected and edited, with Illustrative and Explanatory Notes and a Bibliography, by Walter C. Bronson, 6/ net.

University of Chicago Press

Prof. Bronson explains that though this collection is especially intended for use in schools and colleges, it is also "adapted to the needs of the individual reader who wishes to become acquainted at first hand with the whole field of American poetry." It is true that the reader who has never opened a volume of Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, or Emerson will find here a sufficient selection from each of them to enable him to claim a respectable acquaintance with their works without looking further. To those writers alone, along with Whitman and Poe, are allotted 300 out of the 536 pages of text, 40 being occupied by 'Evangeline,' 18 by 'Snow-Bound' (both complete), and 16 by passages from 'Hiawatha.' Longfellow has altogether 79 pages to himself, Whittier 48, and Lowell 50. These quantities, of course, represent solid blocks of good reading; but they imply some sacrifice of proportion and social perspective in a book intended to cover the whole ground of American poetry. A strong element in any such work should be drawn from the thousand and one isolated, more or less interesting, more or less characteristic or perfect things which have been achieved from decade to decade by poets of small fame or none.

Prof. Bronson does not, however, exclude the lesser men entirely, provided they do not get in the way of the greater. There are 70 names in the contents, and fully half of these fall within the first 150 pages, which contain specimens from the poets of the colonial and the revolutionary eras. This is really the most valuable part of the book, and much the most interesting, for it has a quality that is more various and individual, within the limits of the prevailing convention, than that we generally find further on. The editor has given much care to the text, especially in these earlier specimens, and has supplied full bibliographies and brief explanatory notes. To readers in this country, however, "a snarl of men" (which occurs in 'Yankee Doodle' and is not explained) will cause perplexity. In the sense of a knot, cluster, or entanglement, the word "snarl" is still in general use in the States, but only persists locally in England. We meet it again in a pretty setting near the end of this book:—

Some bunch of grass
Or snarl of violets shining in the dew.

Diwan (The) of Zeb-un-Nissa: THE FIRST FIFTY GHAZALS RENDERED FROM THE PERSIAN, by Magan Lal and Jessie Duncan Westbrook, with Introduction and Notes, "Wisdom of the East Series," 1/ net. John Murray

Zeb-un-Nisâ, as the name is correctly written in English, was the eldest daughter of the Emperor Aurangzeb. She possessed literary tastes and accomplishments remarkable even in a Mogul princess, and her Persian mystical odes, in which she adopts the pseudonym Makhfi, are highly esteemed in India, though they cannot, of course, be compared with the work of the great Sûfi poets. The verse-translations suggest that the original is graceful and pleasing, but

rather lacking in distinction. Here are two stanzas:—

Red with its fount of tears
Thy rosy face doth like a tulip show,
To tell what dreams within thy heart arise.
My tears have washed with their unceasing flow
The magic cup wherein the world appears
Displayed before mine eyes.

Stronger my love shall grow:
Bearing the bonds of sorrow for thy sake,
More patient and more proud my heart shall be,
Like the imprisoned bird who tries to make
His cage a garden, though his wild heart know
He never shall be free.

Miss Westbrook supplies an interesting biographical sketch and some useful remarks on the poetry. She is mistaken, however, in saying that the poems have a special Indian flavour of their own, derived from "the Akbar tradition of the unification of religions." The doctrine that, notwithstanding the difference of rites and objects of worship, all religions are essentially one occurs repeatedly in Sûfi literature of a much earlier period.

Drummond (William) of Hawthornden, POETICAL WORKS OF, with 'A Cypress Grove,' edited by L. E. Kastner, 2 vols. Scottish Text Society

This is a separate issue of the edition reviewed in our columns on July 19th. It has been pointed out to us that the explanation of "Drake" as a small cannon in the epigram,

Charles would yee quail your foes, have better lucke;
Send forth some Drakes, and keep at home the Ducke,

was made by Masson (p. 172) and Ward. Masson had been speaking of Drummond's inventions of artillery, and his explanation was evidently humorous. Ward seems to have repeated the explanation without reference, and Prof. Kastner uses almost the same words as Ward. The point of the epigram lies in the facts that Buckingham had none of the qualities of Sir Francis Drake, and that "duke" and "duck" were pronounced in the same way, as shown by the old nursery rhyme—

He went to the brook,
And he saw a little duck.

Marshall (Cicely), JUNE. Stockwell

A selection of short pieces, of which two reprinted from *The Pall Mall Gazette* and 'The Dance of November' are quite pleasing. The rest of the volume shows a certain amount of imagination, but rather lacks intelligibility; for instance, the writer states that she

....will be the Dragon-fly,
The blue and green Dragon-fly
That's flown from the rushes, O!
From where the river gushes, O!
From the weeping willow bushes, O!
Where are nightingales and thrushes, O!
Yes! I will be the Dragon-fly
To die with the sunset, O!

Yeats (William Butler), A SELECTION FROM THE LOVE POETRY OF, 7/6
Churchtown, Dundrum, Cuala Press

This selection occupies thirty pages of the attractive Cuala Press edition. Mr. Yeats is a poet of sadness rather than joy, and his love poetry does not glow with life or passion. The cool shade in which his figures move disposes them more to contemplation than to active love-making. Death, not life, has inspired his most wonderful lines: 'The Countess Cathleen,' 'The Land of Heart's Desire,' and 'Deirdre' deal with love arrested rather than triumphant. There were, however, some beautiful poems in 'The Wind among the Reeds,' which we are glad to see reprinted. Their mood is restricted, but its expression is exquisite.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXVII. Part IV., 25/6 per annum. Elliot Stock

These records are kept well up to date, for the present section begins with March and ends with June of this year. The most interesting items are those from the Browning collections.

Sayers (W. C. Berwick) and Stewart (James Douglas), *THE CARD CATALOGUE, A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES*, including other Uses of Cards in Libraries, 3/ net.

Grafton

We can thoroughly recommend this useful little guide, which contains a multitude of practical hints for the library assistant. While local authorities continue their policy of entrusting their public libraries to underpaid and sometimes inexperienced men and women, the widespread use of a book such as this is imperative if the ideal of a uniform system of cataloguing—with its great advantages and greater possibilities—is ever to be realized.

School-Book Catalogue with Index, 1913.

Edinburgh and Glasgow, Menzies

This gathering of publishers' catalogues in alphabetical order, fully indexed for ready reference, should be very useful, not only to the trade, but also to the many who find it difficult amongst a huge crowd of competing volumes to realize, or remember, the price and publisher of anything they desire. In this bound volume, the bulk of which shows the number and variety of the publications offered, information can be readily secured, and comparisons can be made. Thus the Index supplies eight references to Lamb's 'Tales,' and devotes more than a page to Alabras.

Westminster, REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1912-13. The Library

An interesting feature in the Committee's report is their announcement that there is a general tendency "towards a steady decrease in the accession of new books." This is partly owing to the yearly increasing demand for new copies of worn-out books, but mainly to the greater cost of new books, noted in the last report. Although their statement was challenged by publishers, the Committee maintain that, whereas the average cost of their accessions ten years ago was about 5s., it is now about 6s. 6d. They add that cheap reprints, however good they may be, are seldom suitable for public libraries.

History and Biography.

Beeching (H. C.), *GEORGE BORROW*, 3d. net. Harrold

This sermon, as might be expected, is an excellent piece of work. Dr. Beeching emphasizes the truthfulness, perseverance, and love of justice which formed Borrow's ideal of conduct.

Brockbank (J. L.), *THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE*, "Oxford County Histories," 2/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

This volume, which contains a large number of illustrations and maps, not only traces the history of the East Riding from the earliest times down to the present day, but also gives excellent descriptions of English life and customs at various periods. Mr. Brockbank deserves high praise for the interesting fashion in which he has handled his subject.

Bryant (Sophie), *THE GENIUS OF THE GAEL, a Study in Celtic Psychology and its Manifestations*, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

Dr. Bryant's study is so good that we hesitate to criticize any of its details lest an impression should be conveyed that we undervalue it in any way. But having emphasized this point we must add that her book will encourage a theory which is generally taken as a postulate by writers on Irish affairs, but which requires proof—that there is such a thing as a pure (or nearly pure) Gaelic population at all in Ireland. This theory is one of the main hindrances—on the sentimental side—to the reunion of Ireland. To judge by mere probabilities, it seems likely that the native population of the country is predominantly Anglo-Irish, and that the few remnants of the pre-Conquest Irish existing in the West and North-West of the country are pre-Gaelic in race. When we consider the assimilative power of the Irish race, from whatever causes, climatic or other, it arises; the constant stream of immigration—Anglo-Norman, Tudor English, Jacobean English, Cromwellian English, Scotch, and returned New Englanders; the destruction of the Gaelic population by internecine conflicts, the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Cromwellian conquests, and the subsequent emigration of the male population, the wars of William and the emigration which followed them, and the Irish famine; and lastly the plantation of Connaught by the Anglo-Irish Roman Catholic population under Cromwell, we are unable to regard the theory that a considerable nucleus of men of pure Celtic blood remains in Ireland as so obvious as to require no proof. But if this theory were cleared out of the way, and Ireland regarded itself as a country peopled by Anglo-Irish in whose veins more or less of English blood ran, the prospects of that internal peace which every Irishman desires might be brighter.

We have spoken of the assimilative power of the Irish race. Every one knows the old description of the three generations of the English settled in Ireland—"English, Irish, Rebel." We have here a phenomenon of the same kind as that of the conversion of the Northmen into Normans. The Irish women have been, and still are, the mainstay of the national spirit; the son of an Irish mother is himself an Irishman, no matter into what family he may be born. Dr. Bryant, though she modestly calls herself merely Anglo-Irish, shows in this book most of the qualities which she ascribes to the Gael in her analysis of his psychology, and incidentally furnishes an illustration of the counter-theory we have indicated, that the best and most typical Irishman or Irishwoman is of mixed blood. It is a book to be read by every one interested in the Irish problem.

Calendar of State Papers, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, JANUARY-JUNE, 1583, AND ADDENDA, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited by Arthur John Butler and Sophie Crawford Lomas, 15/ Stationery Office

Owing to the death of Mr. Butler, editor of the Calendar for the years 1577-82, it has been thought best to close the present volume at June 30th, 1583, the date of the last sheets which he had passed for press. Certain papers, however, have been included as Addenda, notably the Newsletters and "Treaty Papers" preserved at the Public Record Office, dating from 1579 (when the series begins) to June, 1583. The latter, for the most part, consist of drafts or notes for treaties which are to be found in print, and have, therefore, not been set out at

any length. A valuable introductory article gives a concise summary of the situation in the Low Countries at the close of 1582.

Daudet (Ernest), *MADAME ROYALE, DAUGHTER OF LOUIS XVI. AND MARIE ANTOINETTE, HER YOUTH AND MARRIAGE*, translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell, 10/ net. Heinemann

In his 'Histoire de l'Émigration' M. Daudet has already given a comprehensive account of Madame Royale's experiences from the time of her imprisonment in the Temple Tower till her marriage with the Duc d'Angoulême. Her career, her misfortunes, her circle of friends, and her own personality make her an outstanding figure in the history of her times, and her biography is of romantic as well as historical interest. The present volume contains a good deal of fresh material from the papers of M. de la Fare, Bishop of Nancy, who represented Louis XVIII. in Vienna at the time of Madame Royale's residence there, and acted as intermediary between the King and his niece. The translation is good, and the collection of portraits adds to the interest of the book.

History, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.

Francis Hodgson
Prominent features in an interesting number are Prof. Raymond Beazley's study of Prince Henry of Portugal, "The Navigator"; Dr. W. Warde Fowler's account of the life and work of Theodor Mommsen; and Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw's review of Mr. G. P. Gooch's 'History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century.' An illuminating article is that by Mr. D'Arcy W. A. Hughes, in which he asks and answers the question, "Was the French Revolution Inevitable?" He shows that the Revolution was the work of centuries, and had long been preparing in the minds of men. Prof. Gerrothwohl's 'Nero in Modern Literature' is too wordy to please us.

Johnson (Tom L.), *MY STORY*, edited by Elizabeth J. Hauser, 4/6 net. Dent

Tom L. Johnson was for nine years Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and by trade a street-railway contractor. He became a convert to Henry George's social philosophy, and his public-spirited activity in following up his democratic ideals brought out his fighting qualities. His modest and cheerful "Story" is not of wide interest; but the account of his struggle for low fares on railroads is stirring reading.

Marvin (F. S.), *THE LIVING PAST, a Sketch of Western Progress*, 3/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Mr. Marvin's sketch of world-history in a dozen brief chapters aims at illustrating the advance in knowledge, power, and social organization which man has made since the Stone Age. The most novel feature of it is the stress laid on scientific discovery. "With the Greeks their progress in science is the most characteristic thing." Newton's invention of the infinitesimal calculus and discovery of the law of gravitation constitute "two of the most profound and far-reaching events in the history of the world." "Science is man's true universal language." Mr. Marvin, whom we take to be a follower of Comte, writes well and clearly on the progress of mathematics and natural science, and although he gives too much space to this aspect of history, it may be admitted that most writers give too little. His chapter on the Middle Ages, while curiously reticent as to Christianity, does justice to the Church as an organization; and another on the industrial revolution shows very well how science was applied to industry. The chapter on the French

Revolution is somewhat fragmentary. The author takes a hopeful view of the outlook for a world which has so many common interests, and concludes by emphasizing the attention which modern society pays to the problem of the child. It is a suggestive little book, despite its omissions and lack of balance.

Official Diary (The) of Lieut.-General Adam Williamson, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1722-47, edited for the Royal Historical Society by John Charles Fox, Camden Third Series, Vol. XXII.

Gray's Inn Square, the Society tells us in his excellent Introduction, the resident Governor of the Tower of London from the period extending from the early years of the eighteenth century till the abolition of the office in 1874. Adam Williamson, whose official diary is now printed, held this responsible post for a quarter of a century, having as his superiors five successive Constables and two Lieutenants. He had previously served with distinction in Marlborough's campaigns in Flanders, and been aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Meredyth and Lord Cadogan. The Diary bears witness to his skill and thoroughness as an official; but its rough style and illiterate spelling would hardly have led one to suspect that Williamson was also an author. Despite his 'Military Memoirs and Maxims of Marshal Turenne,' he has not found a place in the 'D.N.B.' though his namesake and great-nephew is included.

Mr. Fox, who is a descendant of the diarist, has fulfilled his duties admirably, giving, besides an Introduction and numerous foot-notes, much supplemental information in the form of an Appendix. The editing is, in fact, both accurate and exhaustive, and its value is enhanced by a full Index and a seventeenth-century plan of the Tower.

Among Williamson's most notable prisoners were Bishop Atterbury and the Scottish Jacobite peers captured in the Forty-five. The Deputy was a zealous Hanoverian, and his relations with the arrogant and fiery bishop were far from friendly. Once it came to a personal scuffle, and Williamson notes that the Jacobite prelate, whilst constantly complaining of the cruelty of being kept in prison without writing materials, was all the while contriving to carry on a clandestine correspondence. "This man," he writes, "frequently averd [sic] things which he knew to be false, and was the worst man I ever had to do with in my Life." The editor, however, shows that Dean Beeching was wrong in making Williamson responsible for the refusal of the chaplain's offices to the bishop, Hearne's reference which he quotes being to the Lieutenant.

Lord Balmerino declared that the Deputy had treated him "barbarously, but not quite so ill as he did the Bishop of Rochester"; but one of his assertions at least was contradicted by the bishop's wife or Lady Balmerino, and he was a notoriously intractable person. With Kilmarnock, on the other hand, Williamson's relations appear to have been thoroughly friendly; and Lovat acknowledged his obligations to him. Williamson's Diary is significantly silent as to the part he is generally supposed to have played in the conviction of Derwentwater; even though the Deputy may have been convinced that official duty obliged him to repeat words used in private conversation, he could not fail to have found the situation painful.

Williamson mentions that his coach windows were broken by the mob whilst he

was taking Lovat to his trial, but he says little more of him. There is, however, a good deal about the old fox in the interesting Appendix. The Deputy is there stated to have sanctioned the removal of the body after execution to the Strand, where it was exhibited for payment, yet afterwards to have protested to the Secretary of State against the proceeding as indecent and unprecedented. As to the truth of the local tradition about the subsequent removal of the body from the Tower to Kirkhill, the editor seems in some doubt, though citing the official order for burial in the Tower.

Geography and Travel.

Homeland Handbooks:

80. FOWEY, THE TROY TOWN OF "Q," WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS, by Arthur Henry Anderson, 6d. net.

81. LISKEARD AND LOOE, CORNWALL, WITH THEIR SURROUNDINGS, by Arthur Henry Anderson, 6d. net.

82. THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL IN THE CITY OF BATH, COMMONLY CALLED BATH ABBEY, AN ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL GUIDE, by Edwin Morcombe Hick, 1/ net.

Warne
Welcome additions to the literature of the tourist, all the subjects being decidedly attractive. The Cambridge Professor of English receives a well-merited tribute of attention in the Cornish volumes.

Sports and Pastimes.

Mellor (Capt. C.), THE AIRMAN, 3/6 net.

Lane
The impressions and experiences of an Englishman while engaged in obtaining a brevet in France. The author writes with enthusiasm, and supplies many hints which should prove useful to beginners. He considers the risks and difficulties of flying to be "considerably less" than those of mountain climbing—a view, we fear, which would hardly be supported by statistics. There are some good illustrations, and an Introduction by M. Maurice Farman.

Sociology.

Dunlop (O. Jocelyn), THE FARM LABOURER: THE HISTORY OF A MODERN PROBLEM, 7/6 net.

Fisher Unwin
Miss Dunlop has brought together the scattered conclusions of the mass of historical research into agricultural conditions which the last few years have produced, and arranged them in chronological order. The story begins with the Agricultural Revolution, and, on the whole, follows familiar paths, although Agricultural Labourers' Unions are dealt with more fully than elsewhere during recent years. The author writes without bias, and has no solutions of her own to propound, but discusses briefly Small Holdings, Agricultural Credit, and other suggested remedies. The book is an admirable introduction to the subject, showing the same qualities of thoroughness in investigation as its predecessor on 'English Apprenticeship and Child Labour.'

School-Books.

Massard's Series of French Readers, Junior Series: LETTRES DE MON MOULIN, par Alphonse Daudet, edited by F. Victor Massard, 1/6

Rivingtons
An addition to the Junior Series of these Readers, the object of which, as we have before stated, is to provide students who have been taught according to the New or Direct Method with Readers based on the principles of that method. The notes, which are in French, though the English equivalent is given when considered advisable, form a separate booklet in a pocket at the end of the Reader. A French-English vocabulary is also included.

Economics.

Jordan (William Leighton), THE STANDARD OF VALUE, Eighth Edition, 7/6 net.

Simpkin
This book enjoyed a considerable success during the Bimetallist Controversy, and the Preface to this edition indicates an attempt to lend new animation to a somewhat hopeless cause. Although the problem of the currency is undergoing changes both in the United States and in India, we cannot think that the advocacy of the double standard at the present moment has sufficient to justify it.

Lyon (W. H.), CAPITALIZATION, a Book on the Finance of Public Companies in the United States of America, 8/6 net.

Constable
A lucid, if otherwise undistinguished, explanation for students of the American equivalents of our Companies Acts. Investors in American securities may find the book of value on account of its glossarial qualities.

Philology.

Johnston (Sir Harry), PHONETIC SPELLING, A PROPOSED UNIVERSAL ALPHABET FOR THE RENDERING OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF SPEECH, 3/6 net.

Cambridge University Press
In writing this little book, the author had two main purposes in view: first, to set forth his idea of an ideal alphabet, in which the best features of former writers on the subject are combined with a few original ideas of his own; secondly, to explain how this phonetic alphabet may be applied to the rendering of English and other European tongues, with a view to "replacing the present inconsistent, unmethodical orthography of great languages." The principal justification, in Sir Harry Johnston's opinion, for taking the trouble to fix our standard pronunciation of to-day, and expressing this in phonetic script, is that such a step would go far towards making English the universal speech for which the world is waiting.

Modern Language Review, JULY, 4/ net.

Cambridge University Press
Mr. John M. Berdan contributes to the present number a thoughtful little article on 'Alexander Barclay, Poet and Preacher.' In his paper 'Swift's "Tale of a Tub"' Mr. A. C. Guthkelch makes some observations which have been suggested by the publication, in 1911, of a thesis on this subject by Dr. Hermann Hofmann. He deals first with 'The Origin of the Allegory,' and secondly with 'The History of Martin,' which is invariably published at the end of modern editions of 'A Tale of a Tub.' Other items in the current issue which may be noted are 'Indefinite Composites and Word-Coinage,' by Miss Louise Pound; 'An Anglo-Norman Apocalypse from Shaftesbury Abbey,' by Mr. J. C. Fox; and 'Four Chansons de Geste: a Study in Old French Epic Versification,' by Miss Mildred K. Pope.

Education.

Oppenheim (Annie Isabella), THE CHILD AND HOW TO TRAIN IT, 2/6 net. Ballin

The principles embodied in this volume are based primarily on the ability to understand the temperament of children—a power not given to every one. For all that, there is much to be learnt from the book even by those who are not expert physiognomists. Miss Oppenheim's system consists mainly in the application of common sense and sympathy, and she expresses her views in a lucid style, though she thinks it necessary to split infinitives in order to be emphatic.

Fiction.

Dix (Beulah Marie), THE GATE OF HORN, 6/ Methuen

A great deal of the time of the heroine in this story is taken up with dreams, in which she pieces together her life in a previous incarnation. In her waking hours she endeavours to make her present fit in as a sequel to her past, the effect being that of a jig-saw puzzle of which the onlooker soon tires. The author is far more at home in describing the romantic episodes of other days than the everyday life of present times, and had the dream been uninterrupted it might have made a good, exciting story.

Fedden (Mrs. Romilly), THE SPARE ROOM, 6/ Duckworth

An amusing little story of a honeymoon couple who, in a casual way, intimate to their various friends and relatives that they have a spare room in their villa at Capri. The result of this general invitation is that every one accepts it at the same time, and the newly married pair are reduced to sleeping on the roof. The characters and complications recall the regulation farce, but the book is brightly written, and the author forestalls criticism by dubbing it "an extravaganza."

Fletcher (J. S.), THE SECRET CARGO, 6/ Ward & Lock

Concerns the theft of a famous diamond and an infernal machine from the yacht of an American millionaire. The characters include several pseudo-military adventurers and detectives both official and unofficial. The latter allow their ingenuity to find an outlet chiefly in devising weird and variegated disguises. However, the book is original in that the hero, despite his typical fatuity, is eventually thwarted.

Forman (Justus Miles), THE OPENING DOOR, 6/ Ward & Lock

Relates the history of a fascinating American girl who after a course of fashionable education is suddenly carried away by the ravings of an enthusiastic, but misguided anarchist. When he and his theories have been exposed, she takes up active work as a suffragist, but eventually gives it up to be married. We then have a sketch of her married life and the gradual breaking-down of her husband's prejudices against equal suffrage. The book is written in an attractive style, and depicts the views of many different types of people, both for and against votes for women; it is worth reading, not only for the story, but also for the political ideas it embodies.

Punshon (E. R.), THE WILDERNESS LOVERS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

The story of a decorous, seven-year-married couple who were uprooted from their home in Kensington and transplanted to a Western State of America. The gradual widening of narrow interests, the breaking down of lifelong prejudices, and the awakening to the discovery of forces which had never been reckoned with make a good study. The sentiment is often overdone, and judicious pruning would have added force to a story that in parts is minute to tediousness. Yet, on the whole, the book is interesting, and one that, once begun, will be read to the end.

Willcocks (M. P.), THE POWER BEHIND, 6/ Hutchinson

The actions of the characters in this story seem to be decided rather by the exigencies of plot than by inherent probability. We find it hard to believe, to give only one instance, that the heroine's guardian, who was also her greatest friend and confidant, would, without offering a perfectly simple

explanation, have committed suicide because she thought him an incendiary. For the rest, it is a tolerably well-written novel, which would be improved were the central figure more consistent.

Juvenile.

Ingram (A. K.), A MANUAL FOR CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCOUTS, 6d. net. Mowbray

Combines with practical hints and rules religious teaching expressed in a somewhat dogmatic fashion.

Mary Salome (Mother), SAINTS AND FESTIVALS, a Cycle of the Year for Young People, with a Preface by the Bishop of Northampton, 3/6 net. Washbourne

The author has conceived the idea of modernizing certain saints and other holy personages, and making them talk and act like "real boys and girls; men and women." Around each is woven a story concerning the particular festival. The volume, which is illustrated, should make a suitable gift-book for Roman Catholic children, the stories being told with a pleasing simplicity.

General.

Bishop (Constance E.), THE SEVENTH WAVE, AND OTHER SOUL-STORIES, 3/6 net. Washbourne

Sick beds recur with unpleasant monotony in these studies of conversions to Roman Catholicism. However admirable the intentions of the author may be, we cannot praise her results.

Book (The) of Unnatural History of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, &c., for Young and Old, THEIR HABITS, THEIR HISTORIES, THEIR RAISON D'ÊTRE, compiled and illustrated by Iggs, 2/6 net. Gale & Polden

The author describes his book as being intended "for young and old," but it is difficult to see just what class of reader it is likely to appeal to. The up-to-date allusions which abound in the text will, we fear, be beyond the range of most children's understanding; while the form of humour which relies largely on puns is apt to become monotonous with repetition. Some of the illustrations are neatly conceived, but the verses are sometimes faulty in rhythm.

Cole (E. W.), A WHITE AUSTRALIA IMPOSSIBLE, 4 Parts, 2/6 Stanley Paul

In these somewhat luridly written pamphlets the author's aim is to demonstrate that Japan, Java, China, and India, countries of coloured races containing about half the human race, are increasing their population very fast; that they must largely overflow towards Australia, and that "it is safest, most humane, and best for the interests of Australia and mankind at large" that they should, under proper restrictions, be welcomed and assisted to settle, instead of being repelled as undesirable or enemies.

Cyclopædia of Short Prize Essays on the Federation of the Whole World: FIRST SERIES, containing Fifty Essays by Fifty Australasian Writers, edited by E. W. Cole, 2/ net.

Melbourne, Cole; London, Stanley Paul
These essays do not strike us as very distinguished, nor as adding a great deal to our knowledge of the subject of federation. The general get-up of the book is not inviting, and the woodcuts are crude.

Everyman Encyclopædia: VOL. VII., GRAMMAR, 1/ net. Dent

Keeps up the standard of the previous volumes. We notice, however, a slip of some importance. In 1859 Huxley is alleged to have "published the 'Origin of Species.'"

Hirst (F. W.), THE SIX PANICS, AND OTHER ESSAYS, 3/6 net. Methuen

The editor of *The Economist* has provided an important contribution to the cause of peace in the essays from which this book takes its name. He begins by restating the gist of Cobden's 'Three Panics.' That book so ruthlessly exposed the fatuities of the war scares in question, and the mercenary motives of those chiefly responsible for them, that, in Mr. Hirst's opinion, it was largely, if not entirely, responsible for the cessation from 1861 to 1884 of anything approaching deliberately organized panic. Then W. T. Stead as editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, printed in 1884, a sensational series of articles which other papers emulated, and naval expenditure increased. Then came the Dreadnought Panic of 1909, happily illustrated by the feats of mental arithmetic performed by several politicians in their anxiety to predict the number of Dreadnoughts this country or Germany would have in three years' time. Before this had completely subsided strange phenomena, believed to be foreign airships, were seen on nights, but later were correctly interpreted, with a total loss of dramatic effect.

The remaining essays deal with many subjects, from Prize-Money and Capture at Sea to Gardens and Foreign Travel. Mr. Hirst has an incisive style, and always puts his points effectively.

Hungarian Spectator, VOL. I. No. 3, 6d. Budapest

This double number for July and August is full of interesting matter. Three International Congresses are mentioned in the Editorial Notes, that on Woman Suffrage being described as a triumph of organization. Prof. Bernard Alexander contributes a remarkable article on 'Shakespeare's Villains,' and Mr. Philip Redmond a vivid impression of Aquinum, a ruined Roman city about four miles from Budapest. 'References to Hungary in Early English Literature' by Sir Philip Sidney and Mandeville are noted at the end. The whole is well printed, but the List of Contents has been forgotten.

Mallik (Manmath C.), ORIENT AND OCCIDENT, A COMPARATIVE STUDY, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Mr. Mallik, under a too comprehensive title, discusses the relations between India, Great Britain, and the Empire from the standpoint of an educated Hindu. He writes temperately, if somewhat diffusely. He contends that the differences between East and West are lessening, and that it is not impossible for Easterns and Westerns to understand one another, now that India is brought closer to Europe and has European education for a rapidly growing class. He regards the colour-prejudice as a modern growth due largely to Colonial influence. Indeed, Mr. Mallik loses his judicial calm only when he refers to the "self-governing ungovernables" of the Dominions who assert "a claim to white-skinned divinity," and may hereafter induce Europe "to renounce Christianity because it came from Asia." The author describes the natives of British India as "Britons," and looks forward to India becoming a Dominion. But

"if the policy of the Colonies towards Asiatics is not speedily changed, the day will arrive when Britain will have to choose between her Colonial independencies and her Asiatic dependency."

Mr. Mallik has a vague scheme for an elected consultative assembly in India, whose "function should be wholly social and religious"; debate would be free, but the right to vote on purely religious matters would be reserved to those professing the

religion affected. This is not very helpful, but the book is worth reading. There is a long series of extracts from Eastern and Western writers designed to show the essential unity of their thought, but many of the supposed parallels are far-fetched. Mr. Malik suggests (p. 51) that the West has borrowed the morning tub from the East, and is not quite prepared for it. He must not, however, infer from the lack of bathrooms in old houses that Englishmen have begun to wash themselves only within recent years. In *The Spectator* of 1714 (No. 631) he may find evidence that cleanliness was regarded as a half-virtue in the days of Queen Anne.

Oppenheim (Annie Isabella), THE FACE, AND HOW TO READ IT, 2/6 net. Ballin 'Phreno-Physiognomy,' published by the author a good many years ago, has been incorporated in this book. The present reviewer found that work on the whole trustworthy, but readers should take care to ascribe qualities to combinations of features rather than separate parts of the face, and many may feel with Duncan in 'Macbeth' that

there's no art
To find the mind's construction in the face.

Quarterly Review, JULY, 6/ John Murray
A number full of excellent and well-varied articles. Mr. C. L. Graves, in 'The Lighter Side of Irish Life,' criticizes closely Lever, the happy collaborators who produced 'The Silver Fox,' and George A. Birmingham. Mr. W. L. Courtney offers some striking ideas in an article on 'Dramatic Construction and the Need for a New Technique'; Mr. Charles Singer discusses 'The Early History of Tobacco' (with illustrations); and various writers pay tributes to Sir Alfred Lyall, George Wyndham, and the poetry of Robert Bridges. We are glad to see that history and literature occupy a leading place in the number, since the average monthly is apt to weary readers with an overdose of politics.

Railton (Commissioner George S.), SOME PROPHECIES FULFILLED, being a Brief Account of some Aspects of Salvation Army Work in Various Countries, with a Preface by General Bramwell Booth.

Salvation Army Headquarters
Without commending the style or methods of the Salvation Army, we can recognise the genuine and whole-hearted work of the writer and others.

Root (Elihu), EXPERIMENTS IN GOVERNMENT, AND THE ESSENTIALS OF THE CONSTITUTION, 4/6 net.

Princeton, University Press;
London, Frowde
Senator Root was Secretary of State during Roosevelt's second Presidency, and the temporary chairman of the Republican nominating convention of 1912. His two lectures offer a somewhat uninspiring statement of conservative principles, with special emphasis on the necessity for caution in legislation and the preservation of individual liberty. There is also a criticism of the referendum, in which its adverse psychological effect on the State Legislatures is introduced.

Royal Statistical Society Journal, JULY, 2/6

The Society
Mr. S. Rosenbaum's paper on 'The Trade of the British Empire,' which was read before the Society in June last, is published in the current issue of the *Journal*, together with a report of the discussion that followed. It contains much valuable information, which is supplemented by a number of statistical tables, and deserves to be widely read. We note that it is to be

regarded as a preliminary survey of Imperial trade, and that the author intends to make it the opening article in a complete statistical investigation of the trade relations of the parts of the Empire to one another, and of the Empire as a whole to foreign countries. Besides the Annual Report of the Council, the number contains the Report of the Special Committee on Morbidity and Mortality Statistics in the United Kingdom, and an article by Mr. L. L. Price on 'The Estates of the Colleges of Oxford and their Management.'

Sugar-round-the-Pill, A CYCLOPEDIA OF FACT, AND FUN, edited by E. W. Cole, PART I., 1/

Melbourne, Cole; London, Stanley Paul
We doubt whether this is a pill that many in this country will swallow with avidity, for, truth to tell, the sugar is just a little stale. Some of the jokes included are of almost prehistoric origin.

Truth: BEING VOLUME ONE OF THE CREAM OF HUMAN THOUGHT OR MUCH-IN-LITTLE LIBRARY, edited by E. W. Cole, 2/6

Melbourne, Cole; London, Stanley Paul
Includes 850 quotations in English concerning truth, which range from Sophocles and the Bible to Evangelical verse. Dr. Cumming stands next to Shaftesbury, and Mr. Cole himself, underlined, shares a page with Montaigne. At the end appears a Prize Essay at an Inter-colonial Juvenile Exhibition which won "a handsome gold medal, valued at 10/- (and intrinsically worth that amount)." The Essay, like the book as a whole, has a moral rather than a literary purpose. The frontispiece gives a picture of Mr. Cole against a background of books.

Women's Industrial News, JULY, 6d.

Women's Industrial Council
In his article on 'Extending the Trade Boards Act' Mr. J. J. Mallon points out that the Board of Trade, asked by the National Anti-Sweating League to extend the Act to six specified trades, have agreed to include five, ladies' tailoring being for the moment omitted on account of the difficulty in disentangling it from the numerous other clothing trades that surround it. The five trades included in this extension are: sugar confectionery and food-preserving; shirt-making; hollow-ware making; linen and cotton embroidery; and calendering and machine ironing in steam laundries; and the author deals with each of them in turn, giving some account of the prevailing conditions, and bringing forward arguments in favour of the extension. Miss Mabel Portlock writes on 'The Nursery Boot and Shoe Trade' (of which the Women's Industrial Council advocates the inclusion also), and Miss Constance Smith on 'Lead Poisoning and Leadless Glaze.'

THE AUTHOR AND THE MOVING PICTURE.

23, Bedford Street, Strand.

My attention has been called to an article over the signature of Mr. Cecil Raleigh in the May issue of *The Author*, and the statements made therein, although doubtless the figures are taken from existing contracts with cinematograph-producing firms, are of such an extraordinary character, and so contrary to all my experience, that, without questioning these particular examples in any way, I feel compelled to draw the attention of authors to the facts as I know and understand them.

I have submitted the article in question to several cinematograph firms, English, American, and Italian, and with the exception of the statement from a "well-known American Manager," which is somewhat contradictory to the first statement and suppositions in the article, I have been told that if I submitted any such terms as the basis of an agreement for any publisher or author for whom I act, I should be promptly shown the door.

That the cinematograph theatre has come to stay, and that the class of film produced and saleable to-day is of far better artistic quality than ever before, no one can deny. At the same time, in view of the exaggerated values placed upon the works of contemporary famous authors, it is surely necessary to utter a word of warning, or else we shall find that really fine stories will be shelved for less artistic and expensive productions, and the goose will be choked before it has laid any of the golden eggs that at the present time are not unwarrantably expected.

Before examining this problem more closely, let us see exactly where the manufacturer stands.

The cost to him of his positive, printed on the best stock, is 2d. per foot. The selling price to the purchaser is 4d. per foot, and to simplify our calculation we will imagine that this price is net, a generous concession, so that a film 3,000 feet in length would be invoiced at 50/-.

He thus sells for 50/- an article which has cost him in actual expenses 25/-, and out of the remainder he has to find his profit, advertising, staff and work, studio and actors. If we count up the cost of these items at 25 per cent on his selling price (12/- 10s.), a low estimate which will in many cases be exceeded, and reckon 1/- per foot royalty for the author (6/- 5s.), the producer is running his business at 12½ per cent for his work, capital, and risk, which is certainly not excessive.

Now it is obvious that the more expensive a film is (through length or any other cause) the smaller the market is for it, and consequently it is quite possible that this important and expensive film will not be so profitable to author or producer (owing to the initial cost of its production) as a shorter film that appeals to a larger market.

I know that 'Quo Vadis?' and 'Les Misérables,' the former selling for 6,800/- in the projection room of the producing company, are grand examples, but I must point out that both are exceptional films, and both, unfortunately, pay no authors' royalties.

Another element in the solution of our problem is the question of competition. Unfortunately for the contemporary author, we have an almost inexhaustible fund of magnificent literature from which to draw, and those stories and novels which are the most artistic and most finished literary productions are not on that account of more use to the producer.

The boy stood on the railway line,
And did not hear the engine squeal;
The driver took a little spade
And scraped him off the wheel,

is of greater value to the producer as the basis of a film than Gray's 'Elegy' and the 'Rubáiyát' together.

I am continually asked by producing firms if I can get them the rights to produce copyright books and stories, but the mention of a royalty instantly raises difficulty. It is not that they are unwilling to pay, but anything over 1/- per foot royalty puts a story out of court except in instances it would be invidious to mention.

When I hear of 1d. and more per foot royalty and sums of 500/- and 800/- being

paid to an author, I only wonder one thing, and that is, "How is that producer going to make it pay?" for that is, after all, the foundation of the business.

There are, of course, various methods of calculating the author's remuneration, but, after all, the sale of the film in *footage* is the most easily arrived at, and the least likely to lead to complications. Suppose, instead, a royalty on leasing the film is substituted: I say at once that the figures given by Mr. Cecil Raleigh would not be, in my opinion, at all usual, nor is his classification of the three ages of a film. Once an exclusive, always an exclusive, is, so far as my knowledge goes, the rule. However, I accept his figures and swallow his "ifs," but how can the author or producer keep track of 25 films on the open market for six months, another six months, and for ever till they are sold as "junk"? The author would lose.

However, taking his figures for the royalties payable by the producer from his profit—10 per cent to the author, 5 per cent to the actor (on selling price, mark you), a modest 15 to 20 guineas to the scenario writer or to the original author for his suggestions—the only disadvantage to him is that, like divorce in 'The Liars,' "It won't work."

No; sad as it may seem, the author has only one thing to do, take his $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on the footage of the film, or else see the odd two hundreds and four hundreds go, while he grasps ineffectively for his thousands and over. When literary masterpieces can be bought, as they are to my knowledge, for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot royalty, and when the mine is practically inexhaustible, it is time for the contemporary *littérateur* to face facts—and competition—and take the very generous remuneration that the producer is willing, and, more important, able to pay.

GERALD M. NEIGHBOUR.

AFRICAN DUTCH.

2/32, Lithos Road, N.W., July 23, 1913.

On reading the review of Mr. Pettman's 'Africanderisms' in your last issue, I was greatly struck by the unfriendly and unfair reference to the Taal (African Dutch). Your reviewer wrote as follows:—

"The Taal, which is now—by what many people think a mistaken policy—established as one of the two official languages of the South African Union, is a decadent and bastard language, without literature, a mixture of Dutch with English, Kaffir, and Hottentot idioms, and so fallen from European Dutch from which it descends that, as the reviewer remembers, Sir Conyngham Greene, then British Agent and fresh from the Hague, could neither understand, nor make himself understood by, Mr. Kruger."

In the first place, African Dutch is not, and never has been, one of the two official languages of the South African Union. The only Dutch officially recognized is European Dutch. People are only just awaking to the importance of the popular language, but even now there is a small literature of considerable merit. The writings of Celliers, Totius, Leipoldt, Malherbe, Preller, Cachet, and De Waal—to mention only the principal African Dutch authors—show a freshness and energy that one does not usually associate with the idea of a decadent language.

The remark that African Dutch is a bastard language is equally wide of the truth. There are less than 150 words of Malay, Portuguese, Kaffir, or Hottentot origin, and the majority of these are names of non-European products. The English language has borrowed much more from these sources, as any person knows who has consulted the glossaries of Yule and Burnell ('Hobson-Jobson,' London, 1903)

and of Mr. Pettman. English has undoubtedly had a great influence on the vocabulary and idiom of African Dutch, but Mr. Pettman's Glossary proves that the influence of African Dutch on English has been as great, if not greater.

It is rather humorous to read that President Kruger and Sir Conyngham Greene, then "fresh from the Hague," could not understand one another. If that was really the case, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the British Agent's Dutch was at fault; for European and African Dutch employ to-day still much the same vocabulary and idiom, while their sound-systems are more alike than those of American and British English. The differences between the two forms of Dutch are mainly grammatical, African Dutch resembling English in having no grammatical gender and comparatively few flexions.

Your reviewer also believes that the Dutch Government "killed" the French language. He says:—

"Nothing but Dutch was to be taught the French children, and the use of French was forbidden the Huguenots, not only in official affairs, but also in their own public worship."

The facts are that the Dutch Government gave the Huguenots a French minister who preached in French, and a French teacher who taught the children French as well as Dutch (Theal, 'History and Ethnography,' London, 1909, ii. 332, 341, 348). It was not till 1708, when the Huguenots had been twenty years in the colony, that they were required to address the Government in the official language of the country (Theal, *op. cit.*, p. 421). It is also important to remember that there were only 176 Huguenot settlers, and that they never formed more than one-eighth of the total European population (Theal, *op. cit.*, pp. 332, 343). This fact accounts more than anything else for the speedy and total extinction of the French language in South Africa.

JOHANNES J. SMITH.

The reviewer of Mr. Pettman's book writes:—

In reply to Mr. Johannes J. Smith: (a) His suggestion that African Dutch is not officially recognized I cannot accept. Dutch as recognized by the Union Government of South Africa is, in effect, the Taal, as Mr. Smith probably knows. The Taal, not European Dutch, is spoken in Parliament, and is otherwise officially used (and officially demanded) in the South African Union. It is for want of knowledge of the Taal, not of European Dutch, that English railway servants, &c., have been dismissed from their employment.

(b) I saw something of President Kruger and more of his Hollander officials. Mr. Greene's European Dutch was obviously excellent. The Hollander officials told me so with emphasis. They added—with a sense of superiority which they did not communicate to their auditor—that the President's Dutch was not Dutch as any civilized man understood it. "Fresh from the Hague" (I repeat), the British Agent could neither understand nor make himself understood by Mr. Kruger. That is a statement of fact which Mr. Smith does not get rid of by his theory that the differences between European Dutch and the Taal are those between English and American English—a wide saying, for much American English is a difficulty to the implicit Briton. But as we are come into the region of opinion, let me reiterate my own—shared by many good South African Dutchmen—that "the Taal is a decadent and bastard language." At the same time, I am truly sorry if my opinion hurts Mr. Smith's feelings.

(c) The French and the Dutch at the Cape. Here Mr. Smith to my mind runs wild; but if a student of South African history reclines on the respectable, but not impartial bosom of Dr. Theal, strange things may befall him. Mr. Smith says there were only 176 Huguenot settlers. I think over 300 is more like the number. They arrived in 1688-90. In 1689 Simon van der Stel opposed the efforts of the Huguenots to establish their own church and elect their own vestry. At a council meeting—

"after mature deliberation it was unanimously resolved, for the greater advantage of the company, to restrain their French impertinences and all their plottings and check it in time; and by judicious punishments to expose their subterfuges to the community at large and to warn them very seriously to do their duty."

In truth, the Lords Seventeen did not disguise their anxiety to kill the French language at the Cape. They ordered that the French refugees should be mixed as much as possible with the Dutch, and that nothing but Dutch should be taught to their children. On March 14th, 1701, Governor W. A. van der Stel, replying to the application of a Huguenot clergyman for leave to return to Europe, promised that his successor, when appointed, should understand both the Dutch and the French languages,

"not, however, to preach in the latter language, but only to be able to minister to the aged colonists who do not know our language, by visitation, exhortations, and consolation, and by that means in course of time to kill that language."

The Lords Seventeen endorsed Governor Van der Stel's plan of mixing French refugees with Dutch colonists; and for the French children at school they say,

"With that object [to kill the French language] the school shall proceed in no other direction or further than to let the youth learn our language, read, and write it."

The tradition among the descendants of French Huguenot families that their forebears suffered harsh treatment from the Dutch colonists was vigorous, was persistent quite the other day. But more eloquent is the disappearance—early and complete—of the beautiful and vital French language from the Cape Colony. That is opposed to anything we know of uncoerced Frenchmen.

YOUR REVIEWER.

'THE HONOUR OF THE CLINTONS.'

Château d'Oex, July 22nd, 1913.

WITH regard to your reviewer's reply to my complaint that he had founded hostile criticism on a misrepresentation of the course of my story, I have to say that he now adds detailed misstatements to his general ones.

He originally wrote that a certain character was "intimidated into holding her tongue"; and I pointed out that, so far from her holding her tongue, the whole development of the story arose from the outcry she made. He now repeats and amplifies his original misstatement, by contending that "Mrs. Amberley should not have been persuaded to withhold her action-at-law"; and proceeds: "She was intimidated into withdrawing from this step, and this is what I meant by 'holding her tongue.'"

Will it be believed that in the story as it actually stands there is nothing at all about Mrs. Amberley bringing any action-at-law, beyond a preliminary threat, recognized as bluff, and not afterwards so much as mentioned? This being so, it follows that there is nowhere to be found anything whatever about her being "intimidated into withdrawing from this step." Upon these

gratuitous inventions is founded, and now developed, the charge of my story being "inartistic."

If I accept your reviewer's statement,

"Nothing was further from my mind than to suggest that Mr. Marshall developed the story on the lines he did because the public likes happy endings."

he will perhaps admit that a good many things might be further from the minds of your readers than the interpretation I put upon the closing words of his review. They immediately followed the "suggestion" that the ending was inartistic, and were: "However, happy endings are what the public wants, and Mr. Marshall supplies one."

ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.

* * We have forwarded Mr. Marshall's latest points to our reviewer, but he is at present beyond reach. Meanwhile we have read the book ourselves, and we note that there appear to be two threats by Mrs. Amberley, not one. On pp. 43 and 44 the threatening of an action by Mrs. Amberley is mentioned by Bobby Trench, giving the view of the family concerned. He adds: "We are quite ready to meet her action, and would rather it came on in that way." This was before the guilt of Lady Susan was discovered, and such an action, which the family courted, might have implicated her before her death.

There is, we think, another threat of legal proceedings on p. 243, where Mrs. Amberley says to the Squire:—

"I'll make you stand where I stood; first in the police-court, then in the dock—you and Humphrey together, and your other son too, and his wife, who paid the money" [which took a witness in the case to Canada].

Lady Susan "dies conveniently," as our reviewer remarked. If she had been alive to be sent to prison for stealing, could the Clinton family have recovered from the scandal?

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Monday, July 28th, Messrs. Sotheby sold autograph letters and manuscripts, the most important being the following: Catherine de Medici, A.L.S. 2½ pp. to Queen Elizabeth of Spain, 22l. Leigh Hunt, A.L.S. to Joseph Severn, referring to the burial of Shelley's ashes, 25l. 10s. Keats, letter to the same, with MS. of two stanzas from 'The Pot of Basil,' 102l. Washington, letter to Col. W. A. Washington, Oct. 3rd, 1798, 70l.; letter to Capt. Stobo about apportioning grants of land, Nov. 22nd, 1771, 20l.; another, Dec. 30th, 1773, 38l.; another to General Spotswood, Oct. 4th, 1795, 31l. Capt. Cook, leaf from his Log-Book, 1759, 41l. Correspondence of W. Huskisson, the statesman, 128l. Whistler, 17 letters to Lady Colin Campbell, 64l.; about 75 letters to T. R. Way, 270l. Browning, 65 letters to Mrs. Fitzgerald, 155l.; 119 letters to Mr. and Mrs. Skirrow, 140l. Archbishop Sanroft, 37 letters to Bishop Lloyd of Norwich, 44l. Bishop Ken, 22 letters to the same, 50l. John Locke, a long letter to Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, Dec. 3rd, 1684, 29l.; the original draft of his treatise 'On Education,' 102l. Meredith, an early draft of eight chapters from 'The Amazing Marriage,' 84l. Burns, autograph MS. of his ballad 'Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn,' 155l.; letter to Miss Helen Craik, Aug. 4, 1790, 140l.; another to the same, Jan. 12, 1792, 60l.; autograph MS. of his ballad 'The Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots,' 151l.; autograph MS. of the lines 'Written in Friars' Carse Hermitage,' 120l.; autograph poem on the death of John McLeod of Rasay, 71l.; autograph song 'Sensibility how Charming,' 51l. The total of the sale was 2,811l. 10s.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S last book sale of the season, held on Thursday, July 31st, and the following day, included the following: Ben Jonson, Works, 1640, 31l. Lilford, Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands, 7 vols., 1891-7, 45l. Byron, The Waltz, 1813, 125l. John Wilkes, about 115 letters to his brother Heaton, 1746-72, 36l. The total of the sale was 839l. 10s.

Literary Gossip.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Irish Texts Society (20, Hanover Square, London, W.), Mr. Frank MacDonagh presiding, the Honorary Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull, made some interesting announcements regarding forthcoming Irish texts in the Society's series.

The Rev. P. Power (of Waterford) has almost completed his edition of the 'Life of St. Declan,' which is being prepared from an O'Clery manuscript preserved in Brussels. Irish scholars will welcome the announcement that this volume is to contain a photograph of a page of the handwriting of O'Clery, one of the most legible and perfect of Irish scribes, together with a map identifying many places in the Decies country, besides important notes on the topography, saints' lives, and ecclesiastical conditions of that early—possibly pre-Patrician—time. The editor has made a special study of this period, with a view to determining whether Ireland had received Christianity or not before the time of St. Patrick.

Miss Maura Power has now in the press a work which is certain to attract attention. The text she edits is an Irish translation of an astronomical tract of Eastern origin, and this volume will be the first Irish tract of the kind to be published. It will contain a rotula and diagrams throwing an interesting light upon the manner in which astronomy and kindred subjects were treated and taught in the mediæval schools of Ireland.

OUR reviewer writes the following comment on Mr. Dunlop's note concerning his 'Ireland under the Commonwealth' in last week's 'Literary Gossip':—

"We do not usually expect an historian or a University Press to issue work done many years ago without revision. When, for example, the author says (p. 515), 'The Declaration is wanting,' if he knew of its existence in the British Museum independently of our review (as he could have done from Lord Crawford's book), he was obviously at fault in letting the statement appear in a volume of materials for history; if he did not, what is the purport of his note?"

A SOMEWHAT unusual compliment is about to be paid to Mr. Leonard Merrick, a writer whose work has not received the general recognition it merits. A collected edition of his novels is to appear, with introductions by leading novelists of the day.

OWNERS of pictures by Madame Vigée Lebrun are earnestly requested to send particulars as to subject, composition, colour, dimensions, and history of any such works to Mr. W. H. Helm (care of Messrs. Herbert & Daniel, 95, New Bond Street, W.), who is engaged on a biography of Madame Lebrun, with a *catalogue raisonné* as an appendix.

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER are beginning next week the issue of "The Bankside Acting Edition of Shakespeare for Schools," edited by Mr. F. J. H. Darton. The text has been curtailed, but an effort

has been made to give the whole plot without omission or transposition of act or scene. Stage directions are added, and suggestions for a return to the Elizabethan simplicity as regards scenery. The first volumes will be 'As You Like It,' 'Julius Cæsar,' and 'King John.' 'The Bankside Book of Costume for Children,' by Miss Melicent Stone, will be published by the same firm in September.

MESSRS. HENRY FROWDE and HODDER & STOUGHTON have published the preliminary volumes of 'Transactions of the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine,' in readiness for the opening of the Congress at the Albert Hall on Wednesday last.

THE August *Bookman* announces the result of its Prize Poem Competition, and publishes a large selection of lyrics, sonnets, and humorous verse in a supplement. Competitors entered from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Turkey, and the United States, as well as the British Isles. Two lyrics by Americans divide the first prize.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL will publish for Mr. Rafael Sabatini shortly a history of Friar Thomas de Torquemada, the first Grand Inquisitor of the Holy Office. In this book Mr. Sabatini describes the Dominican friar as a genius presiding over a gigantic and cruel engine of his own perfecting.

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT's novel 'Buried Alive' will be added to Messrs. Methuen's series of two-shilling novels next Thursday. This is the book on which 'The Great Adventure' is based.

MESSRS. CASSELL's autumn list includes 'The Country of "The Ring and the Book,"' by Sir Frederick Treves, and 'The Country of Walter Scott,' by Mr. C. S. Olcott. Both books will be profusely illustrated. Sir Frederick Treves has spent many months in studying the country of Browning's masterpiece, and adds a criticism of it to his topographical inquiries.

They are also publishing 'Behind the Veil at the Russian Court.' The author, who calls himself Count Paul Vassili, kept a private diary from the time of the Crimean War up to the present year. He died a few months ago, and his frank revelations and criticisms are to be published in accordance with his intentions.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing next week 'A History of the Zulu Rebellion, 1906, and of Dinuzulu's Arrest, Trial, and Expatriation,' by Capt. J. Stuart, illustrated; 'An English Reader for Foreign Students (Nineteenth Century),' selected and arranged by Mr. Wilfrid C. Thorley; and 'Business Organization and Combination,' by Prof. Lewis H. Haney.

THE death last week, at the age of 56, of Mr. Joseph Watson, Reuter's correspondent in Paris, removes a well-known and popular journalist. Mr. Watson began his career at an early age on Scottish journals, was in the Gallery of the House of Commons for *The Scotsman*, and joined the staff of Reuter's Agency some twenty years ago.

SCIENCE

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Anthropological Society of Bombay, JOURNAL,
Vol. IX. No. 8. Luzac

Among a number of papers in this issue we may mention 'The Persian Origin of the Kurds and the Tajiks,' by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; 'Some Bihari Mantrams, or Incantations,' and 'The Peacock in Asiatic Cult and Superstition,' by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra; 'The Festival of the Cuckoos and the Origin of the Name and Practice of Sati,' by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi; and some 'Notes on Two Skulls (*Homo sapiens*) from Upper India,' with several illustrative plates, by Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar. The Proceedings of the Society from July to November, 1912, are also included, together with a List of Members, and a General Index to Vol. IX. (loose inset).

Besson (Dr. A.), PRACTICAL BACTERIOLOGY, MICROBIOLOGY, AND SERUM THERAPY,
translated and adapted by H. J. Hutchens, 36/ net. Longmans

This manual for the pathological laboratory should become a standard work if successive editions are kept up to the present high mark. It is written with the clearness and logical sequence for which the French intellect is renowned, whilst the translation from the fifth French edition has been made by a distinguished pathologist, who has modified the plan and added details necessary to suit the requirements of the slower-witted Englishman. The book, therefore, is a complete guide for the pathological laboratory. It begins with a description of the apparatus in ordinary use, a scientific account of the microscope including such later developments as the ultramicroscope. The methods of handling animals and of examining various pathological materials are then explained. The bulk of the work is devoted to the pathogenic micro-organisms, which are considered fully and correctly in relation to their history, experimental inoculation, morphology, and biological properties. In each case a section is devoted to the detection, isolation, and identification of the microbe, and the whole is efficiently illustrated in colour. The last sections deal with the application of bacteriological methods to the examination of water and air.

Mr. Hutchens has added greatly to the usefulness of the book by his Index, but short references to the papers he quotes might have been given with advantage.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, APRIL-JUNE, 2/6 net. John Murray

In the current issue will be found a number of summaries of reports of recent investigations at the Imperial Institute on the agriculture, industries, and natural resources of our colonies. Among the subjects covered by these reports are 'Cotton Cultivation in the Sudan,' 'The African Palm Oil Industry' (a continuation of a previous article), 'Minerals from the Federated Malay States,' 'Iron Ore from Ceylon,' and many others. A special report deals with the subject of 'Tea, its Cultivation, Manufacture, and Commerce,' in which are embodied a series of lectures by Dr. S. E. Chandler and Prof. John McEwan respectively. This report is fully illustrated with plates and diagrams.

Coley (May), WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION,
3/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A very sensible and practical book, which should be of real use to those who are starting the collection of flowers. It goes beyond its title, for it includes chapters on the requisites for 'The Botanical Outfit,' gathering and note-taking, and hints as to securing the books which will be most useful for the identification of plants. The pressing and mounting of specimens have each a chapter, and we are glad to see a protest against wanton and destructive gathering. The whole concludes with a glossary of botanical terms. The illustrations are clear and to the point.

Farmer (J. Bretland), PLANT LIFE, "Home University Library," 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate
A judicious addition to the series. Prof. Farmer presents the subject with as little technicality as may be, and, instead of attempting to cover the whole of the ground indicated by the title, wisely contents himself with placing before the reader the salient features of plant form from the point of view of function.

Kenyon (Alfred Monroe) and Ingold (Louis), TRIGONOMETRY, Complete Tables, 6/; TRIGONOMETRY, Brief Tables, 4/6; LOGARITHMIC AND TRIGONOMETRIC TABLES, 2/6, edited by Earle Raymond Hedrick. Macmillan

In view of the already large number of elementary textbooks on Trigonometry any new one needs to be justified by some radical improvement in exposition. We do not find in the present book any such improvements. It would have been wiser, we think, to consider trigonometric functions (defined by projections) right from the beginning. The ideas involved are not too difficult for the ordinary student.

In the section on 'Spherical Trigonometry' the ordinary methods of solution of triangles are given. Appended are two sets of tables—one for work up to four figures, and the other for five-figure calculations. The latter should prove specially useful, as there are few such tables printed in England. For convenience, the complete tables and the Trigonometry with the brief set have also been printed under separate covers.

National Physical Laboratory, REPORT FOR 1912. Teddington, the Laboratory.

This paper-covered booklet includes the report of the Executive Committee, that of the Director for 1912 on the various departments, a Statement of Work proposed for 1913, and a List of Scientific Papers published by Members of the Staff, or communicated by them to scientific institutions or technical journals.

Proceedings of the Optical Convention, 1912, HELD AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, JUNE 19TH TO JUNE 26TH, 1912, Vol. II., 10/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Offers a survey of the science of optics which embraces the exact state of knowledge at the present time, and from this point of view the President's inaugural address is of particular interest. There are a number of papers of a technical description, while for the general reader we may note the report of Prof. Turner's lecture on the Great Observatories of America, and Prof. Stirling's popular lecture on Optical Illusions. Attention should be drawn to the Table of Constants for calculating Spherical Aberration, which forms the Appendix. This comprises a selection of logarithms of use in some of the more laborious calculations which the designers of lens combinations have to make. A special word of praise is due to the illustrations.

FINE ARTS

Inscriptions from Swiss Chalets: a Collection of Inscriptions found outside and inside Swiss Chalets, Storehouses, and Sheds. By Walter Larden. (Milford.)

MR. ABRAHAM, in a book noticed elsewhere to-day, records one or two inscriptions and "lucky runes" that have been carved over the mills or dwelling-houses of Lakeland. Mr. Larden has composed a monograph devoted exclusively to a collection of inscriptions carved or painted outside and inside Swiss chalets and huts. The inscriptions are mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and it is noticeable that all the earlier ones are in Roman letters, and that the much more decorative, but less legible German characters did not come into use until nearly the middle of the seventeenth century. Naturally many of these external mottoes have suffered much from years and weather, as well as from the modern habit of scrubbing chalets with soap and water. In the task of deciphering them Mr. Larden has shown infinite patience, and no less enthusiasm in collecting them. The numerous photographs with which he illustrates his subject bring forcibly to the eye the decorative value of lettering, and the exceeding beauty of some of the Swiss carved doorways, with their noble iron hinges and rich inlaid panels.

As to the matter and source of these inscriptions, many of which are in the form of popular verse or Latin distich, they are very much what might have been expected. Their frequent repetition indicates that they were often part of the stock-in-trade of some local or travelling builder or carver. The valleys of Switzerland had not always at hand a native poet to write, like Wordsworth, original lines "with a pencil upon a stone in the wall of the house (an outhouse) on the island at Grasmere," or "with a slate pencil upon a stone, the largest of a heap lying near a deserted quarry." So the Swiss were contented with the repetition of moral maxims and the contrast between heavenly mansions and dwellings made with hands; appeals to Heaven for protection from fire and all the ills that houses are heir to; warnings that life is short; and verses that commemorate the builders and the local importance of the owners. Occasionally the stress of war or a record of prices in time of scarcity is commemorated in rough rhymes. In some cases it would have been an advantage to indicate that the Latin inscriptions are in metre, as on pp. 140-41. We may quote an ingenious couplet which warns young men to follow the paths of virtue:—

Quid facies facies Veneris cum veneris ante?
Ne sedes sed eas ne pereas per eas.

Mr. Larden is to be congratulated on having performed a labour of love which contributes a wholly new chapter to the records of Swiss folk-lore.

Scythians and Greeks: a Survey of Ancient History and Archaeology on the North Coast of the Euxine from the Danube to the Caucasus. By Ellis H. Minns. (Cambridge University Press.)

IN this monumental volume—one of the most important produced by the Cambridge University Press for some years—Mr. Minns publishes the results of his vast learning and research on a subject lying outside the ordinary path of classical students. This book on the ancient Scythia and its relations to the Greeks and Romans gives us in its various chapters all manner of knowledge, and to attempt any adequate description of it would require at least a whole number of *The Athenæum*. As it is produced with lavish liberality, we venture to suggest that it would have been more handy if brought out in two volumes instead of one, for it weighs at least 5 lb., and cannot be held comfortably by any but a stalwart reader. It might have been more beautiful had there been some illustrations in colour of the pottery, and the ornaments in gold and precious stones. The latter have been the glory of some of the earlier books on the Thracian Chersonese. But otherwise—in maps, plans, coins, woodcuts, engravings—the book is amazingly rich.

Nor is the text at all inferior in excellence. Mr. Minns writes with the reserve and modesty of a true scholar, well armed at all points for his great campaign into Scythia, whose nomads evade his pursuit in some respects as effectually as they did the invasion of Darius. For as to their ethnology and languages we are hardly better informed than was our first and greatest source—Herodotus. Mr. Minns tells readers of this part of his volume that they must always have the famous Fourth Book beside them. After much discussion he finds it impossible to tell us how far the Scythians were Aryan or not—the word Turanian is now *tabu*—and whence they arrived in the steppes. For many modern philologists place the cradle of the Aryans not in Inner Asia, but in Northern Europe.

About the language or languages of these nations or tribes we know very little indeed; about their physical characteristics the evidence is not consistent. We may doubt even the evidence of the skulls found in the tombs, when Mr. Minns tells us that,

“strangely enough, although Slavs and Finns are now short-headed, they seem to have become so only during the last few centuries.”

There are plenty of both kinds, and of intermediate types, in the Scythian tombs. The remnant of words quoted from the Scythian speech leaves us in the same uncertainty. Some will refer them to Iranian roots, others—especially Hungarian scholars—to Ugro-Altaic. Here is Mr. Minns's summary after 100 pages of evidence and discussion:—

“The upshot of all this is to prove that no one etymological key will open all the

locks that bar the way to a full understanding of the Scythian problem.... Each people probably consisted of an Iranian-speaking mixed multitude, dominated by a clan of ‘Turks,’ whose language died out but supplied many loan-words, particularly special terms touching the official religion and the necessities of nomad life. The Iranians who took to that life had no such words of their own, and had to borrow them of the real steppe folk, together with their customs, dress, and art.”

The only thing which appears certain is that there were no Semitic and no Ægean influences in the culture or art, such as it was, of the Scythians.

And yet regarding the latter, are there not strange general analogies between the Mycenaean tombs and those of the pre-Hellenic Scythians? Even the golden masks on the faces of the dead are not unknown in some of the South Russian tombs. But Mr. Minns puts these and the Mycenaean jewellery aside, because they belonged to a period long before Hellenic influence reached the Scythians on the north of the Euxine. If such things are found, he accounts for them as “survivals” from that period in the work of the early Milesian colonists who carried Greek art into their far northern colonies. It appears to us that this is hardly an adequate explanation. There are, of course, survivals even in Homer, where the savage funeral rites over Patroclus point to a very Scythian level of life. The sacrifice of twelve Trojan youths at the pyre is paralleled by the numbers of men, women, and horses found sacrificed in the barrows of South Russia. But are not these rather parallel customs or superstitions born of similar circumstances, and only like because all human beings are somewhat alike? The lavish use of treasure in tombs is found in the Scythian barrows, though their art seems out of all contact with the Greeks. It shows an intricacy of ornament more like Chinese or Aztec forms than anything European, except, perhaps, the treatment of animals in the designs in the Book of Kells.

In another important point all these primitive schools of ornament seem agreed, that is, in the almost lavish use of gold. This has been the real cause of the systematic robbing of tombs in almost every country which possessed an old civilization. All the Scythian tombs, Mr. Minns tells us, were opened, and almost all of them plundered, long ago, except where an accident, such as the falling-in of the shaft robbers had dug, frightened them away. Still, the wealth of gold ornaments, both pre-Hellenic and Hellenic in workmanship, is striking and often splendid, so that the question naturally arises: Where did the Scythians find their supply? Herodotus describes the arms and ornaments of the Massagetae, who fought against Cyrus, as covered with gold or made of copper, but no silver. He also knows that the north of Europe produces far more gold than any other country. How and whence did the Scythians supply themselves? To say that

they got gold from Greece is unreasonable, for it was scarce in Greece, and the two islands that possessed it—Thasos and Siphnos—seem soon to have exhausted their supply. It seems likely that the gold which the Greeks worked into ornaments for the Scythians was supplied by the latter to Greek workmen in Olbia or Panticapæum. We regret that Mr. Minns has not dealt with this interesting problem. He merely tells us that the Ural, the Altai, and the Transylvanian mountains produced gold, but not a word about the present condition of the Asiatic mines, or whether their gold can be chemically distinguished from the gold of Greek coins or Mycenaean tombs.

To a classical scholar the later chapters will be the most interesting, for they are a series of monographs on the great trading towns of the Northern Euxine, giving a full history, and adding in an appendix their recovered coins and inscriptions. This appendix is a most welcome conclusion to the book, for few scholars have the various *Corpora Inscriptionum* under their hand, and most must consult college or public libraries when they want to verify a fact or a reference. Mr. Minns's book is, however, in itself, a library on Greek Scythia, and we trust it will receive full recognition both at home and abroad. The author's knowledge of Russian, and his intimacy with the sites he describes, bring him constantly nearer to his sources than most writers can hope to penetrate. For all these reasons we commend his work both to the learned world and to educated men of the world.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Bengesco (Marie), MÉLANGES SUR L'ART FRANÇAIS. 3fr. 50. Paris, Dorbon-Ainé.

The greater part of this very interesting volume of essays is devoted to a study of the art of design as applied to furniture, in view of the exhibition of French decorative art which is to be held in Paris in 1915, when an attempt will be made to show the existence of a new national style in furniture, allied with the past by its technique, and with the present by its forms and uses. The essay, which is entitled ‘Le Mobilier français du V^e à la fin du XVIII^e Siècle,’ is, in fact, a short history of the developments of style among the makers, and fashion among the purchasers, of furniture in France, and indicates the various foreign invasions of taste which put an end to style after style. Any one interested in the furniture of the best periods will find here much that will repay reading. We must, however, decline, on behalf of English designers, the responsibility for “modern style,” which is distinctly of South German origin, being created there by the wish, to be original at any cost. All the great names of French designers can be found here, with an intelligent appreciation of their work. Other essays deal with artists of various aims: Raffet, the painter of the battles of the Revolution and the Empire; Carpeaux, the sculptor; Gustave Moreau; Rançon, the designer of the Gobelines; and La Tour, whose portraits in pastel are collected in the Museum of Saint-Quentin. The book is very well printed.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, JULY, 1/6

Reading, Slaughter; London, Elliot Stock

This issue contains the second part of Mr. C. E. Keyser's paper on 'The Churches of Hanney, Lyford, Denchworth, and Charney Bassett.' Further illustrations are given of the fine structure of the first-mentioned. Other contributions include 'A Brass formerly at South Moreton, Berks,' by the Rev. J. E. Field; 'Warfield and Hurley, Berks,' by the Rev. F. T. Wethered; and the continuation of both 'The Church of Blewbury,' by Mr. J. W. Dodgson, and 'Feet of Fines for Berkshire,' by Mr. L. J. Acton Pike.

Guide (A) to the Collection of Casts in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, 6d.

The Museum

The principal part of the collection of casts here described was transferred by the Board of Education to the Trustees of the British Museum in 1907. It formed a considerable portion of the series collected in 1884 by the late Walter Copland Perry for the Museum at South Kensington. The references in this Guide, which has been ably compiled by Mr. F. N. Pryce, Assistant in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, have for the most part been restricted to (1) the best published illustration; (2) an illustration likely to be readily accessible to an English reader; and (3) a recent discussion of the sculpture in question.

REPTONIANA.

REPTON—an ancient capital of Mercia, the chosen seat of the first Christian bishopric of the Midlands until St. Chad moved it to Lichfield, the site of an ancient Saxon monastery of much repute, a veritable mausoleum of kings and princes, subsequently the home of a great priory of Austin canons, and eventually selected (in the dawn of Elizabethan days) as suitable for the establishing of a great and still growing school, with a noble parish church of Saxon foundation, surrounded by a string of far-reaching chapelries—is indeed a veritable paradise for the antiquary or ecclesiologist.

Revisiting Repton, after a year's absence, in July, when the school term was just closing amid the glow of winning the Ashburton shield, I felt confident that I should find abundant evidence not only of a twelve months' school progress, but also of an advance in archaeological research due to the long-fostering care of Mr. Vassall of the Priory, the School Bursar, and the more recent interest of the new vicar, a grandson of the great Bishop Selwyn. The Pears Hall has had its south windows literally beautified by the best display of modern painted glass it has yet been my lot to see in the way of heraldic blazonry, wherein appear the arms of the founders, benefactors, head masters, and other worthies, not huddled together in a confused mass, but each achievement occupying a single light crowned and surrounded by stately mantling. The famed Saxon crypt beneath the chancel of the church has had the dangerous pier most carefully mended, near the base, with cemented tiling, so that the repair cannot possibly be mistaken for old-time work; a much-needed new oak door of simple and non-imitative construction, with an oak grid for ventilation cut in the centre, has just been placed in the outer doorway; and movable glazed window

frames are about to be fixed in the outer openings, which it is intended to remove during the summer. Other projected improvements necessary for the occasional use of the crypt are, perhaps wisely, relinquished or deferred.

Within the church there has been some excellent recent work. On the north side of the chancel a large and finely splayed Early English long-closed lancet window has been opened, and will shortly be plainly glazed. Another built-up lancet of slightly larger proportions on the north side, but just outside the chancel arch and within the structural nave, has received similar treatment. A delightful little lancet, of like date, has also been opened at the west end of the south aisle of the nave. The smooth surface of modern plaster immediately round and above the pointed chancel arch has been stripped off, thereby revealing the interesting fact that the hood-mould of this arch was cut away in the fifteenth century, to make room for the adjustment of a great rood-screen and loft. The much elevated rood-loft doorway, probably approached by a wooden stairway from the chantry chapel, has likewise been opened. But the most interesting result of the removal of this modern plaster is to expose more of the Anglo-Saxon masonry, showing a former opening of at least 6 ft. in width, flanked on each side by long-and-short work, which must have opened into an upper chamber of the tenth-century chancel. The object or use of such an opening is difficult to conjecture. I venture to draw the attention of students of pre-Conquest church architecture to this highly exceptional, if not unique feature. One other point of distinct interest, and of recent discovery, with regard to the church of St. Wystan ought also to be very briefly mentioned. The fine west tower and spire are well known to be of late fifteenth-century date, but during the process of making a damp-gutter on the south side of the tower some older protruding masonry was discovered, in the angle where it joins the west end of the south aisle, with a well-executed sloping plinth. This was left open at the time of my visit, and it seems to me that it yields clear evidence of a previous Early English tower of somewhat smaller dimensions, the existence of which had only hitherto been suspected from the acutely pointed weather-moulding on the inner surface of the east tower wall.

My Repton visit of this year was, however, marked by a much more exceptional incident. Through the courtesy of Mr. Vassall and Miss Measham I was allowed to examine a large parcel of ancient deeds, nearly 100 in number, of a remarkable character, contained in a curious circular leather bag, drawn together by inserted leather thongs at the top, and sewn with sinews. I conjecture that the bag is fourteenth-century, and it is of different construction from any I have seen at the Public Record Office or elsewhere. My lot has been thrown a good deal, for many a long year, among small and large collections of deeds, charters, and different kinds of evidences and manor-court rolls, but I can safely say that, outside muniment rooms of considerable old families, I have never met with anything like so interesting or full a collection pertaining to a single yeoman family of a little market town or large village. It tells the story of the family of Measham of Repton for upwards of five centuries, from 1275 to 1784. From them the pedigree of Measham might be in the main constructed throughout this period, also the general social life of Repton might be set forth in realistic

fashion for a vast number of generations. Members of the Measham family—I have found the name spelt in fifteen variants amongst these documents—are generally termed yeomen, or husbandmen, and occasionally assigned to some specific trade. They were evidently amongst the most respectable and respected of the inhabitants of Repton, and frequently filled the office of constable. If the space can be spared me, I should like to give a brief account of some of the more interesting or exceptional deeds in a chronological order. By far the greater part deal directly or indirectly with the Measham family, chiefly as to leases or exchange of messuages or tenements, and wills; but occasionally it is difficult to realize how certain outside documents found their way into this bag.

The earliest deed, of 1275, and a few others show the gradual growth of surnames, and their emergence into stereotyped forms, regardless of occupation, as the fourteenth century proceeded. Thus we find at Repton, in a single deed, mention of Nicholas the smith (*faber*) and John the baker (*pistor*); whilst in the same document it is shown that Nicholas's smithy (*fabricarium*) was hard by the common furnace, and that they were bound to use not only the lord's mill, but also his bakery. It has generally been vaguely supposed that the parish church, only a few yards distant from the priory, was served by one of the canons, but the frequent mention of parochial chaplains in fourteenth-century and later documents seems to preclude this notion. Perhaps the most valuable of the exceptional documents of the fourteenth-century bundle is one of the third year of Pope Gregory XI. (1374), whereby Agnes Bowers, widow, obtains papal sanction to choose her own confessor; the great seal has gone, but the long strings by which it was attached to the parchment remain pendent. In 1378 Roger Meysam, husbandman, was charged with assault and setting fire to a house, and taken before John Bradshaw, justice of the peace; but he had no difficulty in getting bail to appear at Derby at the next quarter sessions: a smith, a wainer (? carrier), and two husbandmen, all of Repton, came forward as sureties for the sum of 20*l*. The older deeds are all in Latin, except a single document dealing with a messuage and a yardland in Repton, in which William de Meysam and Maud his wife were concerned, and this is in Norman-French and of the year 1346.

Amidst those of the fifteenth century are several wills. Two of these give information respecting the parish church hitherto unknown, such as the Gild of the Holy Cross. Margery Meysam, by will of 1443, left her body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Wystan, 12*d*. to the Cross Gild, 12*d*. to the altar of St. Mary, 4*d*. to the altar of St. Katherine, and the rest of her goods to her husband Roger. Another lady by her will of 1498, left her best beast as a mortuary to the church of St. Wystan, according to the custom of the parish; a sheep and a lamb to make an image of the Blessed Apostle St. Thomas, to be put in one of the vacant places over the quire; other bequests to sustaining the lights of the Gild of the Holy Cross and of St. Mary of Pity; a sheep and a lamb to her little daughter Alice; 8*d*. to the lord prior of the conventual church, and 4*d*. to each priest of the said convent. The vesica-shaped priory seal, of which only one other fairly good example is known to be extant, is attached to a deed of 1461, whereby John Wilne, the prior, and the convent, grant a ten years' lease of two closes, at an annual rent of 7*l*. 10*s*.

There are two documents of this century relating to small, but interesting religious houses of other counties. One of these, much mutilated, of the year 1440, is addressed by John, minister of the house of St. Robert by Knaresborough, and the Trinitarian friars for the redemption of captives from the pagans, to Henry Clever and Agnes his wife, apparently sanctioning their admission to the fraternity of the order. The other, dated 1484, is from William Sutton, master of Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, and his co-brethren, admitting Robert and Agnes Oldmer to their fraternity, with right of burial in their conventual church; it is endorsed with a full form of absolution, and bears fragments of the large official seal of the house.

Among the sixteenth-century documents is the will of William Measham, in 1556, leaving, amongst other bequests, his body to be buried in the church of "seynt Whystan kynge and martyr," 4d. to the cathedral church of Lichfield, and 20s. in bread to the poor of Repton and Milton. Richard Measham, by his will of 1596, in addition to considerable family bequests of lands and stock, left 4d. to each of his godchildren and 10s. to the poor of Repton. An indenture of the close of this century shows that Richard Measham held a twenty-one years' lease of land abutting on the Trent of Thomas Finderne of Finderne, esquire, at an annual rental of 7s. 2d., together with the customary duties to the lord of a capon, a day's work at harvest or 2d. in money, and the drawing of a load of wood or coal for four miles from Repton.

Under the seventeenth century may be mentioned an indenture of 1651 between Richard Measham and Thomas Hindley, whereby the former grants to the latter, for 42l. 10s., "sixe Riggs of arable land," described in detail, and stated to be of Measham's fee simple. The will of another Richard Measham, of 1685, leaves his lands and tenements to his wife for life, together with two of the best cows, and afterwards to his son Richard, together with household goods in detail, including "one seiled bed in the Parlour," and to two of his daughters each 100l.

Among the deeds and papers of the eighteenth century the most interesting is the account book of ten leaves, from 1693 to 1730, which would have much pleased my old friend the late Prof. Thorold Rogers. It supplies considerable details as to the farming of yet another Richard Measham. In 1694 he paid:—

For sheving 5 aker of winter corn	1	0	0
For moinge 6 aker of barley...	...	7	0
For sheving 10 aker of pease	...	11	8

In a later year he bargained with one Bladen at 4s. an "aker" for winter, and 1s. 2d. for barley and pease during harvest. The result during August was the garnering of 64½ thraves of corn from eight specified fields or places; the thrave was 24 sheaves.

Finally may be mentioned an old Constables' Book of Repton, from 1651 to 1679, which abounds in curious details and in full particulars as to assessments, and is also in the possession of Miss Measham. It includes entries as to the bonfires and the fetching of colours, drums, and trumpets from Derby wherewith to celebrate the proclaiming of Charles II. in 1660.

J. CHARLES COX.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE EDWARD GALLERY collection of drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence has been sold to some well-known picture-dealers of New York.

We have received a pamphlet concerning the School of Architecture at Cambridge. A revised schedule of examination in the subject was passed by the Senate this summer, and will come into force next June. Students will be able to take up Architecture in their second or third year after having passed one part of any Tripos, and give one or two years to it, with a view to the B.A., or to professional exercise of the art. The examination will be accepted by the Royal Institute of Architects as covering certain subjects in their Intermediate Examination. Similarly, Architecture can be taken as one of the special subjects for the ordinary degree.

The scheme seems to us admirable, and we hope that it will be a success. It is in accord with the general movement to-day towards more beautiful and suitable buildings, and will do something, we hope, to raise the standards of taste in this country. We are not likely to get the Minister of Fine Arts who is being widely demanded just now, but we are entitled to expect more knowledge and keenness in the average University man than he shows at present.

The housing of pictures in a building worthy of them on a suitable site was insisted on last week by Sir Hugh Lane. He pointed out that his proposed gift of pictures to Dublin for a new Municipal Art Gallery depended on the acceptance by the Corporation of a site which they adopted in March last, and which, experts are agreed, has a beauty likely to be enhanced by Mr. Lutyens's design for a gallery. Sir Hugh Lane is quite justified in his firm stand for expert opinion, and we have yet to learn that corporations are gifted with good taste in matters of art.

THE KING has lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum a model (made by Indian craftsmen) of the pavilion used by the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress during the concluding portion of the Coronation ceremony at Delhi on December 12th, 1911. The model includes reproductions, also to scale, of the solid silver-gilt thrones on which their Majesties sat during the reading of the proclamation.

MR. JOHN MURRAY has in the press, in the *Times* series of reprints, 'Some French Cathedrals.'

He is also publishing for Prof. J. Irving Manatt 'Ægean Days; and Other Sojourns and Studies in the Isles of Greece.' The author gathers in this book the results of a long experience of Greece gained in the course of official residence at Athens as well as repeated visits.

MESSRS. CASSELL announce 'Sketches from Nature,' by John MacWhirter, a collection of colour and pencil notes made in Italy and Scotland. Mrs. MacWhirter contributes an Introduction concerning the late Royal Academician.

ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S last sale of engravings for the season, held on Monday, July 28th, and the two following days, included the following: Cousins, after Lawrence, Master Lambton, 51l. J. R. Smith, The Promenade at Carlton House, 70l. Dürer, The Conversion of St. Hubert, 105l.; Portrait of Erasmus, 50l. Rembrandt, Cottage with a White Palling, 62l.; View of Amsterdam, 70l. Bigg and Nutter, Saturday Evening and Sunday Morning, 65l.

MUSIC

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. BREITKOPF & HAERTEL.

Old English Tunes (Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries). Vols. I. and II. Edited for Piano Solo by A. E. Grimshaw. Breitkopf Edition, Nos. 3573 and 3574.—The author, in his short Preface, explains clearly the lines on which he has made his selection of tunes, of which there are different versions, also those on which he has harmonized them. The former was made with the object of pleasing the amateur rather than of interesting the antiquary. This is reasonable enough, though, as he remarks, the earliest known version is "no doubt of value to the historian." Mr. Grimshaw is probably right in saying that to the "musician pure and simple" the more mature versions are most attractive. Frequently, however, later versions alter the tonality and atmosphere of melodies. Mr. Grimshaw himself is very careful at times in mentioning when a change has been made. But in some instances, as in the traditional "How should I your true love know?" the quaintness of the earliest version is lost, indeed, spoilt by two bars added as *coda*, and without comment. Mr. Grimshaw has, for the most part, shown fair restraint in his harmonies, "avoiding anachronisms on the one hand, and pedantry on the other"; but as regards the former it is rather amusing to find him acknowledging two instances in which he has "kicked over the chronological traces."

MESSRS. AUGENER.

Hesternæ Rosæ: Neuf Chansons de Troubadours des Douzième et Treizième Siècles. 3s. net. Par Walter Morse Rummel.—The composer's father was a well-known pianist, and his grandfather the inventor of the telegraphic code. He himself is, as he recently proved at his recital in London, remarkable as performer and interpreter. Like all great pianists from Clementi down to the present day, he is chiefly interested in composition. He has written a number of songs, but in 'Hesternæ Rosæ' we find him transcribing old melodies and adding piano-forte accompaniments. The melodies he considers as "delightfully living," and for accompaniments he declares that all modern resources of rhythm and harmony ought to be employed. The rhythmic reconstruction of the melodies themselves, originally written in *neuma*, is, as he admits, a somewhat hypothetical task; but he has been guided by the metre of the words. In this task Mr. Rummel acknowledges the help of Mr. Ezra Pound, "an ardent apostle of mediæval poetic art."

The original accompaniments to the melodies, if they ever had any, are lost, so that in criticizing those of Mr. Rummel, one has only to remember that his aim has been to reflect something of their charm and atmosphere. In this he has, in many instances, been successful. Most are very quaint, and the composer shows good judgment in not overloading them, or frequently changing roots. The accompaniment is at times very light; during a great portion of the expressive 'Mère au Sauveur' it is, indeed, silent. There may be an occasional clashing of the new and the old, but Mr. Rummel's earnestness and skill in creating atmosphere are manifest. The original words are given, also modern French words by M. M. D. Calvocoressi, and an English version by Mr. Pound which at times is peculiar.

MESSRS. NOVELLO.

Paz Dei: a Song of Rest for Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra. By E. W. Naylor. 2s.—The words are in English and Latin, the latter being those of the Requiem Mass. There is some excellent writing in the work, but as there are but few orchestral indications in the vocal score before us, we can only refer to the music. The opening section, 'Requiem Æternam,' is impressive; it is solemn and dignified; moreover it is worked up to a fine broad climax on the words "Kyrie eleison," the concluding bars, however, ending softly. A powerful 'Dies Iræ' follows, and the composer here, also in other parts of the work, seems to have been influenced by Verdi. We do not for a moment imply that there is any conscious imitation, but the music recalls Verdi's dramatic style rather than the severe treatment of Mozart. Mr. Naylor, however, unlike Verdi, returns to the old practice of setting the 'Quam olim Abraham' as a fugue. The effect of the 'Sanctus' depends much on the scoring, but it does not strike us as one of the best numbers. It is a work which deserves, and will no doubt obtain, a performance in London.

Basses and Melodies. By Ralph Dunstan. 2s. 6d.—There has of late been marked progress in writing harmony exercises. At one time the chief object was simply to teach pupils how to add plain chords to a figured bass; and provided the laws of part-writing were duly observed, the teacher was satisfied. Even Prout, who made the study of harmony much more interesting by giving copious examples from the works of the great composers, marked many of his exercises "hymn-tunes" or "chants," so that, with the exception of passing notes, there was no rhythmical life in the music. In the primer under notice "chorals" are given, but most of the basses are taken from the works of great ancient and modern composers. Among the former we find Monteverde, Purcell (of whom there are many), and Rameau; and among the latter Berlioz, Wagner, and Dvorák. In these there is a double advantage: they are more interesting to the pupil, and much more instructive; for having written his exercise, an intelligent pupil would be anxious to compare his work with that of the composer. The Primer also gives melodies to harmonize, some of them being in a middle part. The whole trend of the book is to make pupils musicians, not merely able to add chords correctly above a bass or under a given melody.

VINCENT MUSIC COMPANY.

Twelve Studies on Old English Hymn-Tunes for Organ. By C. Charlton Palmer. 2s. net.—One cannot read these Studies without thinking of the great Choral Preludes of J. S. Bach. Mr. Palmer, who, by the way, is organist of Canterbury Cathedral, has not tried to emulate Bach's style; on the contrary his music is simpler, but good and interesting. He has not, however, escaped the influence of Bach, whom it is impossible for an organist to ignore; and, as influence, nothing could be better. He has selected well-known tunes, such as Hanover, Melcombe, and Rockingham, and his treatment of them shows sound musicianship. The great charm of his contrapuntal writing is its flowing melodic character. In No. 4, a Prelude and Fugue, it is somewhat more formal, but not dry, and the way in which the tune, the Old 104th, is used in both movements is effective.

Musical Gossip.

THE following singers are engaged for the forthcoming Gloucester Festival, September 9th–12th: Mesdames Ackté, Gleeson-White, Ruth Vincent, Ada Crossley, and Mildred Jones; Misses Phyllis Lett and Dorothy Silk; and Messrs. John Coates, Gervase Elwes, John Booth, Dalton Baker, Harry Dearth, and Robert Radford.

THE vocal score of the oratorio, 'The Promised Land,' which Dr. Camille Saint-Saëns has written specially for the Festival just mentioned, has now been published by Messrs. Novello. The text has been compiled by Mr. Hermann Klein from the books of Numbers, Deuteronomy, and the Psalms. The work is divided into three parts. The first deals with the appointment of Moses to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt, and the scene in the desert of Zin when Moses smites the rock, thus incurring the displeasure of God. In the second part Moses and Aaron, who disobeyed the injunction "to speak" to the rock, are warned that they shall not enter the Promised Land. The third deals with the ascent of Mount Abarim by Moses, his death, and the lamentation of the people. The choruses are unusually prominent, and many of them are for double choir.

IN spite of the holidays, rehearsals of 'Parsifal' are being held at the Paris Opéra for the production of the work, which will take place on January 2nd, 1914, a date fixed long ago.

GREAT preparations are being made at Rome for the celebration of the centenary of Verdi's birth. It was to begin on October 10th (the composer's birthday), but has been postponed until November to suit the convenience of many distinguished visitors. Invitations will be addressed to the most celebrated representatives of musical art in Europe, and to all directors of academies and conservatoires. Four special performances of the Requiem will be given by the Accademia di S. Cecilia.

Next year the whole of Verdi's correspondence from 1840 to 1900 is to be published. Among the documents at S. Agatha

has been found a complete libretto in his handwriting of an opera, 'King Lear.' He does not appear to have begun the music, but he evidently intended to write it.

THE *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* of July 24th mentions an unknown Suite by J. S. Bach which Antonio Tirabassi, director of the historical concerts at Brussels, has discovered in the royal library of that city. It is entered thus in the Fétis Catalogue as No. 2910: "Pièces pour la luth à Monsieur Schouster, par J. B. [sic] Bach." The "B," instead of S. is an evident error, since the manuscript bears the signature Johann Sebastian Bach. Fétis in the *Gazette Musicale* (vol. ii. p. 117) explains how a Bach autograph found its way to Brussels. He bought several and important manuscripts of J. S. Bach "au poids de l'or" at a sale of old stock by the Breitkopf & Härtel firm in 1836. The music is supposed to belong to the Cöthen period. Herr Johannes Schreyer, in his 'Beiträge zur Bach-Kritik,' refuses to accept as genuine many manuscripts considered to be autographs, and other critics before him have done the same, though not on the same scale. It remains, therefore, to be seen what external and internal evidence there is in favour of the genuineness of these lute pieces. As regards "Monsieur Schouster," there is a picture of him in the Bach Museum. Spitta, by the way, mentions the following entry in a catalogue of Breitkopf & Härtel of 1761: "Bach, J. S. Direttore della Musica in Lipsia, III. Partite à Liuto solo."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. B.—M. J.—C. S.—Received. S. H.—Many thanks.

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